

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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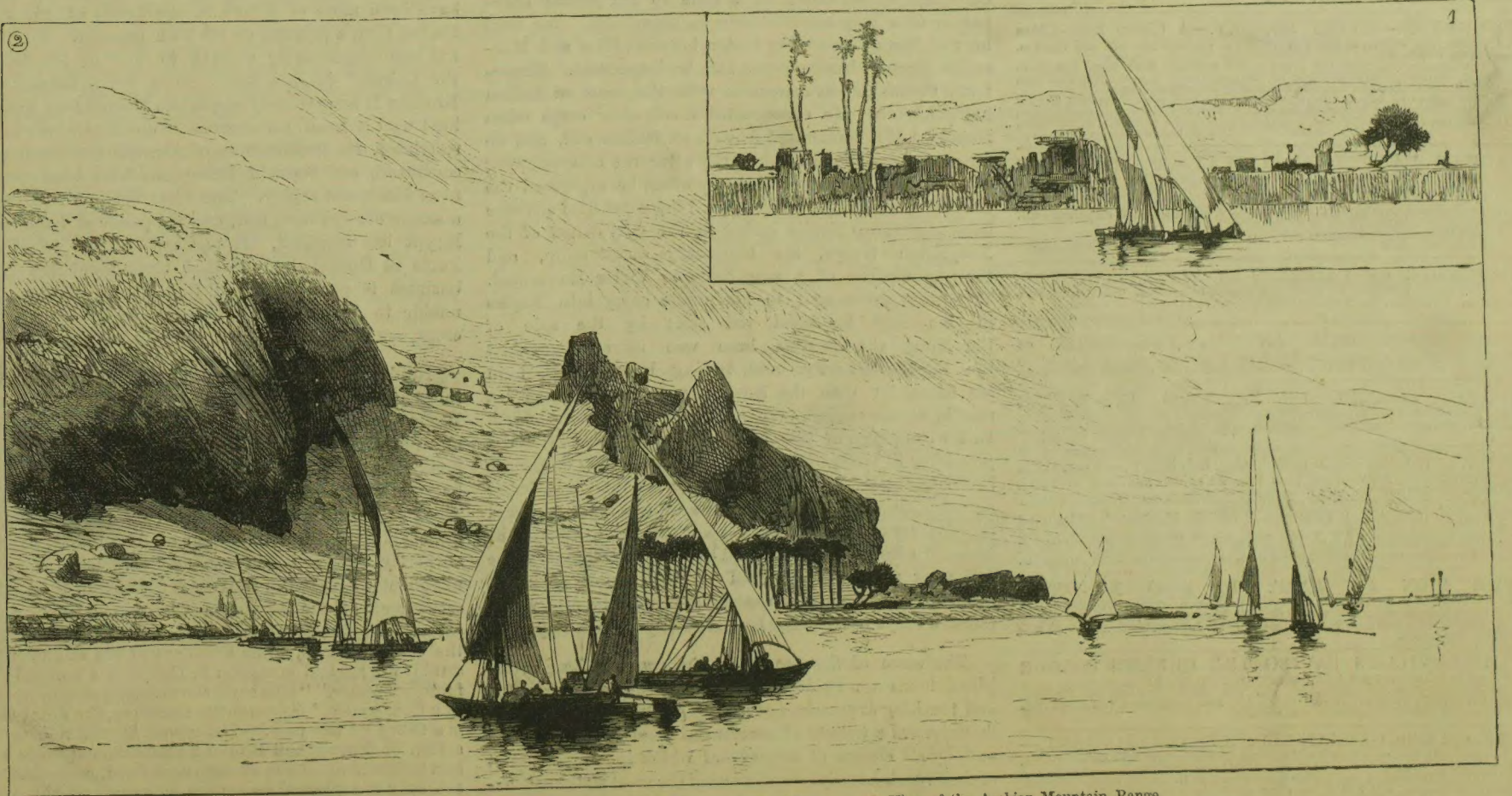
No 2249.—VOL. LXXX.

SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1882.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6½d.



ARABI PASHA, THE WOULD-BE DICTATOR OF EGYPT.—SEE PAGE 562.



1. Remains of a Village, destroyed by an Inundation of the Nile.

2. View of the Arabian Mountain Range.

NILE SKETCHES, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 562.

BIRTHS.

On the 4th inst., at Thickholms, Meltham, Yorkshire, the wife of E. Hildred Carile, of a daughter.

On the 2nd inst., at 2, Clifton Villas, Camden-square, the wife of Charles W. Hastings, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 6th inst., at Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, by the Vicar, the Rev. W. Boyd Carpenter, M.A., Hon. Canon of Windsor, assisted by the Rev. C. R. Gorton, M.A., Vicar of Walsby, Notts, and the Rev. A. W. Beard, M.A., Rector of Greenford, Middlesex, Arthur Dwyer, only son of Martin Dwyer, Esq., of Pembroke Villas, Bayswater, W., to Emma Florence Assheton, youngest and only surviving daughter of the late George W. Hill, Esq., of Carnarvon. Foreign and Colonial papers please copy.

On the 5th inst., at St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, by the Rev. William Rogers, M.A., Rector, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, Edward Brydges Williams, M.P., of Carnanton, Cornwall, to Emily, daughter of J. M. Levy, Esq., of 51, Grosvenor-street, W.

DEATHS.

On the 5th inst., at The Crouch, Seaford, Sussex, after a long and severe illness, Maria, the beloved wife of Henry Simmons, aged 70 years.

On the 3rd inst., at Broadfield, Port-Glasgow, Arthur Francis Stoddard, Esq., of Broadfield, aged 71 years. Any friends omitted will please accept of this intimation.

On the 31st ult., at Roxborough Castle, Moy, Ireland, the Countess of Claremont.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 17.

SUNDAY, JUNE 11.

First Sunday after Trinity.
St. Barnabas, Apostle and Martyr.
Morning Lessons: Josh. iii. 7-iv. 15, or Deut. xxxiii. 1-12, Acts iv. 21. Evening Lessons: Josh. v. 13-vi. 21, or xxiv. or Nahum i.; Acts xiv. 5.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Bishop of London; 3.15 p.m., Archdeacon Hessey; 7 p.m., Rev. R. M. Grier, Vicar of Rugeley.

MONDAY, JUNE 12.—Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m.

TUESDAY, JUNE 13.

Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m.
Photographic Society, 8 p.m.
Colonial Institute, 8 p.m., Mr. G. Baden-Powell on Imperial Defence in our Time.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14.

Oxford Commemoration.
Horticultural Society, 11 a.m.
Society of Arts, conversation, at South Kensington Museum, 8 p.m.
United Service Institution, 3 p.m., Vice-Admiral Selwyns on Hydraulic Propulsion.

THURSDAY, JUNE 15.

New moon, 6.33 p.m.
Royal Society, 4.30 p.m.
Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.
Linnean Society, 8 p.m.
Chemical Society, 8 p.m., papers by Messrs. C. E. Groves, J. J. Hammett, A. G. Perkin, and E. Warington.
Numismatic Society, anniversary, 7 p.m.

FRIDAY, JUNE 16.

Society for Propagation of the Gospel, 2 p.m.
Philological Society, 8 p.m., Professor Postgate on Latin and Greek Etymology.

SATURDAY, JUNE 17.

St. Alban, British Proto-Martyr.
Prince of Wales's Levée, at St. James's Palace, 2 p.m.
Mansion House, banquet to the Mayors, in connection with the Royal College of Music.

BRIGHTON.—THE NEW PULLMAN LIMITED

EXPRESS, Lighted by Electricity, and fitted with the Westinghouse Automatic Brake, now runs between Victoria and Brighton.
From VICTORIA, WEEKDAYS, at 10.0 a.m. and 3.50 p.m.
From BRIGHTON, WEEKDAYS, at 1.20 p.m. and 5.45 p.m.
This new Train, specially constructed and elegantly fitted up by the Pullman Car Company, consists of four Cars, each over 55 ft. in length.
The Car "Beatrice" (Drawing-room) contains also a Ladies' Boudoir and Dressing-room.
The Car "Louise" (Parlour) contains also a separate compartment for a private party.
The Car "Victoria" contains a Buffet for Tea, Coffee, and other Light Refreshments, also a Newspaper Counter.
The Car "Maud" is appropriated for Smoking.
The whole Train is lighted by Electricity, the system being that of Edison's Incandescent Lamps in connection with Faure's system of Accumulators.
Lavatories are provided in each Car, and a separate compartment for servants is also provided in one of the Cars.
The Staff attached to this Train consists of a Chief Conductor, Assistant Conductor, a Page Boy, and Two Guards.
There is Electrical communication between the several Cars and the Conductors; a passenger travelling in any one of the Cars can therefore call the attention of the Conductor by pressing one of the small Electric discs.
There is a covered gangway communication between each Car, thereby enabling the Conductors to pass from Car to Car.

BRIGHTON.—EVERY SUNDAY.—A Cheap First-Class

Train from Victoria at 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon. Day Return Tickets, 10s.
A Pullman Drawing-room Car is run on the 10.45 a.m. Train from Victoria to Brighton, returning from Brighton by the 8.30 p.m. Train. Special Cheap Fare from Victoria, including Pullman Car, 15s., available by these Trains only.
Tickets and every information at the Brighton Company's West-End General Offices, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel-buildings, Trafalgar-square; City Office, Hayes' Agency, Cornhill; also at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations. (By order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.—SEASIDE.—TWO

MONTHS, FORTNIGHTLY, and FRIDAY or SATURDAY to MONDAY (First, Second, and Third Class) TICKETS are issued by all Trains at REDUCED RATES to YARMOUTH, LOWESTOFT, WALTON-ON-THAMES, WEELEY (for CLACTON-ON-SEA), HARWICH, DOVERCOURT, ALDBURGH, FELIXSTOWE, SOUTHWOLD, HUNSTANTON, and CROMER.
For full Particulars see Handbills and Time Tables.
London, April, 1882. WILLIAM BIRT, General Manager.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN from Nine till Seven. Admission, One Shilling; Catalogue, 6d.—GALLERY, 53, Pall-Mall. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF

PICTURES, by Artists of the British and Foreign Schools, is NOW OPEN, at THOMAS McLEAN'S GALLERY, 7, Haymarket.—Admission, including Catalogue, 1s.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER

COLOURS.—THE NINETEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, 5, Pall-mall East, from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.; Illustrated do., 1s. ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

THE GROSVENOR GALLERY.—SUMMER

EXHIBITION NOW OPEN, from Nine till Seven. Admission, 1s. Season Tickets, 5s.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of

divine dignity.")—The Times and "THE ASCENSION."—"CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM."—"CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

THE LION AT HOME. By ROSA BONHEUR.

This splendid chef-d'œuvre, the latest production of this celebrated Artist. Also the complete Engraved Works of Rosa Bonheur. Now on exhibition at L. H. LEFEVRE'S GALLERY, 12, King-street, St. James's, S.W. Admission, One Shilling. Ten to Six.

DE NEUVILLE'S SAVING THE QUEEN'S COLOUR

AT ISLANDIA, THE LAST SLEEP OF THE BRAVE (these the property of the National Fine Art Association), and THE CEMETERY OF ST. PRIVAT, NOW ON VIEW at Messrs. Dowdeswell's, 133, New Bond-street, two doors from the Grosvenor Gallery. Admission, One Shilling.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.—

Managers, Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. NOBODY'S FAULT, by Arthur Law; Music by Hamilton Clarke; and SMALL AND EARLY, and New Musical Sketch by Mr. Corney Grain. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings at Eight; Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s. and 2s. Seals, 3s. and 5s. No fees.

OUR HOLIDAY NUMBER.

AN ORIGINAL NOVEL.

THEY WERE MARRIED!

By Messrs. BESANT and RICE,

Will be Published June 27.

This complete Novel has a special interest in having been the last work in which the late Mr. Rice was engaged with his collaborator, Mr. Besant.

A COLOURED PICTURE.

MARRIED FOR LOVE,

By MARCUS STONE, R.A.,

Painted especially for this Holiday Number, has been beautifully reproduced by Messrs. Leighton Bros., and will be presented gratis to all purchasers of the

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS HOLIDAY NUMBER.

One Shilling. Postage, Threepence-Halfpenny.

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MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS'

SUMMER ENTERTAINMENT.

Houses crowded to repletion at every performance.

HERR EMILE VAUPEL,

the great Baritone, of the Imperial Opera, Berlin,

HAS ACHIEVED AN ARTISTIC TRIUMPH ALMOST WITHOUT

PRECEDENT.

His engagement can only be continued until September, when he has to return to Berlin.

The New Bill EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT.

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, SATURDAY, at Three and Eight.

Tickets and places at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall. No fees.

JUNE 15.—ST. JAMES'S HALL.—MR. GEORGE WATTS'

GRAND MORNING CONCERT.—Mesdames Christine Nilsson, Olga, Berghel, Sembrich, Trebelli, and Marie Rose; MM. Edward Lloyd, Massart, Foli, and De Reszke. Solo, Pianoforte, Madame Sophie Menter and Mr. Willem Coenen. Violoncello, Mons. Hollman. Conductors—Sir Julius Benedict, Signor Randegger, Mr. Parker, and Mr. Kingsbury. Tickets at Cramer's, 291, Regent-street; and the usual Agents.

MR. GANZ'S ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S

HALL. FIFTH and LAST CONCERT, SATURDAY NEXT, JUNE 17, at Three o'clock. The programme will include Mendelssohn's Symphony in A minor (the Scotch). M. Vladimir de Lachmann will play Beethoven's Pianoforte Concerto in G major; and, with Mr. Ganz, Mendelssohn and Moscheles's Pianoforte Duet on the Gipsy March from Weber's "Preciosa." Vocalist, Madame Rose Hersee. Conductor, Mr. Ganz. Tickets, 10s. 6d., 7s., 5s., and 1s., at Austin's, Chappell and Co., and of Mr. W. Ganz, 326, Harley-street, W.

LYCEUM.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving.

Every Evening, at Eight, ROMEO and JULIET. Romeo, Mr. Irving; Juliet, Miss Ellen Terry; Nurse, Mrs. Stirling; Messrs. Fernandez, Terriss, Howe, &c. Morning Performance, Saturday, June 16, at Two o'clock, Box-office (Mr. Harst), Ten to Five. Benefit of Miss Ellen Terry and 1,000th Performance of "Romeo and Juliet," June 21.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1882.

The death of Garibaldi removes the last of the illustrious Triumvirate who laboured with infinite toil, and amid continuous discouragements and difficulties, to make a nation of Italy, which a generation ago was nothing more than a "geographical expression." Neither Mazzini nor Cavour lived to see the great work completed by the proclamation of Rome as the capital of the new Kingdom. Garibaldi alone enjoyed that privilege, and it is characteristic of his high-minded patriotism, that, notwithstanding his ill-regulated republican aspirations, he made no difficulty in loyally accepting the House of Savoy when he found that in this way only could Italian unity be achieved and consolidated. The marvellous and romantic career of Giuseppe Garibaldi covers nearly the entire nineteenth century. Born, in 1807, at Nice, his adventures began at a very early age. The youthful sailor was, as far back as 1832, implicated in Mazzinian conspiracies, and the death sentence passed upon him led to expatriation and his campaign as a free lance in South America. The advent of Pius IX. to the Pontifical chair brought the young hero back to Italy; and on the flight of the "reforming" Pope, Garibaldi was among the foremost defenders of Republican Rome against the French. With great difficulty he escaped from the Eternal City, and settled down for a time to the prosaic occupation of a soap manufacturer in New York. We next hear of him as a coasting trader between Nice and Marseilles, Caprera having become his head-quarters. Henceforth Garibaldi was associated with the cause of Italian independence. He commanded a volunteer corps when Napoleon III. confronted Austria on Italian soil, and he retired for a while into obscurity after the disappointing compact at Villafranca. Shortly after, he organised the celebrated expedition to Sicily, and the wonderful advance from Marsala to Naples ended in the easy defeat of the Neapolitan troops, his temporary dictatorship, and the presentation of a new State to Victor Emmanuel. Two years subsequent to his public entry into Naples in his now historical red shirt by the side of the King, the restless hero was in arms against the Papal authority, and, having been wounded in his encounter with the Royal troops who opposed his march, he was made a prisoner, and in due time released. In the campaign of 1866 he was again to the front, and a year later the irrepressible Italian liberator was once more invading the Papal States on his own account, and, being defeated, he again found himself a captive at Spezia, and shortly after a willing exile on his beloved island. Meanwhile Italian Unity was consummated by the occupation of Rome following upon the downfall of the French Empire, although Garibaldi, with spasmodic generosity, afterwards raised a corps to fight the battles of the French Republic.

The news of the decease of the great Italian in his island home on Friday last evoked the most genuine and touching expressions of sympathy throughout Europe. So universal a tribute of reverential homage, everywhere and by all classes of society—of which the adjournment of the French Legislature was one of the most striking illustrations—shows how profound was the admiration inspired

by Garibaldi's noble qualities and self-sacrificing career. It may be that Mazzini, with his never-flagging and concentrated enthusiasm, and Cavour, with his sagacious and practical statesmanship, did as much to lay the foundations or to raise the edifice of Italian unity as Garibaldi himself. But he, rather than they, is in the popular imagination the Liberator of Italy. The remarkable qualities of the man—his singleness of purpose, child-like simplicity, and self-abnegation—were combined with a dauntless spirit and quenchless faith that never thought of difficulties except to overcome them, and were translated into incessant action till his object was achieved. In view of this unique combination of heroic qualities, coloured by the halo of a romantic career, which is legendary in its strange vicissitudes, the faults and failings of the illustrious deceased—his wild utterances, his amazing blunders, and his impulsive eccentricities—are forgotten. In his last days at Caprera, when his frame was shattered and shrunken, and his limbs racked with excruciating suffering, he was the same lion-hearted man as when he faced the French artillery on the Roman ramparts, or marched into Naples at the head of his "immortal thousand" volunteers. Italians have hardly as yet realised in their national life the exalted virtues of those who struggled for their emancipation; but their passionate and pathetic grief at the loss of their beloved countryman, even at the advanced age of seventy-five, can hardly fail to develop into nobler resolves.

Although much has happened during the past week, in connection with the Egyptian problem, the mystery surrounding it is almost as great as ever. For one thing, the attitude of the French Government has become more defined. Their zeal for the reigning Khedive has, to say the least, never been excessive; but their craving for "preponderance" and their antipathy to Turkish intervention have been a sore embarrassment to England and a source of perplexity to Europe in general. When, however, M. de Freycinet was interpellated in the Chamber of Deputies, he found it necessary to disclaim a policy of adventure, the intention of sending a military expedition to the Valley of the Nile, or any wish to act apart from the European Concert. This conspicuous hauling down of the exclusive French flag was approved by the Chamber, which, notwithstanding M. Gambetta's vehement but somewhat oracular protests, passed a vote of confidence in the Government by an overwhelming majority. In accordance with this new policy, the French Cabinet, with the assent of England, proposed a Conference of Ambassadors at Constantinople, based upon the maintenance of the *status quo* in Egypt, the continuance of Tewfik Pasha as the ruling Khedive, and the confirmation of the rights of the Sultan as suzerain. All the European Powers accepted the suggestion in principle, and have quietly awaited the development of events.

The Porte was thus placed in a dilemma. To allow the combined Powers to take the initiative would seriously impair its abstract claims to sovereignty in Egypt. Withholding, for the present, his assent to a Conference, the Sultan, so long apparently passive, began to act with a view to prevent the necessity of convening any diplomatic conclave. Dervish Pasha was forthwith sent on a special mission to Cairo, with orders to bring about a pacific arrangement. His arrival in Egypt has been preceded by telegraphic messages from Constantinople, which strongly suggest the suspicion that Ourabi Pasha may throughout have been more of a tool in the hands of the Turkish Pashas than a dictator on his own account. All that he has been imperatively ordered to do "by his Sovereign the Caliph" he has done. The independence of the Khedive is scrupulously respected, the military have been kept well in hand, the exercise of absolute power has been restricted, the fortifications of Alexandria have been discontinued, and resident Europeans have been protected from insult and injury. There has been no outbreak, not a single life has been lost, and the panic of Europeans in Egypt has subsided. It perhaps as little concerns the Porte as Ourabi himself that throughout the country business is paralysed, and that the Fellahs, being unable to get money advances in anticipation of their crops, see nothing but bankruptcy before them.

Neither by the cultivators of the soil, nor by Europeans in general, nor by the Khedive himself, will Dervish Pasha be welcomed as a deliverer. To them it can only mean protracted intrigues with a view to make Turkish domination a necessity, and to arrange a compromise between the Sultan and the head of the Egyptian army. This result can be as little averted by the Anglo-French ironclads riding in the harbour of Alexandria, as by any authority Tewfik Pasha can assume. For, as is magniloquently asserted in the recent Circular of the Porte, the settlement of the Egyptian Question "belongs to the sovereign rights and prerogatives of his Imperial Majesty the Sultan," who, while confident of his ability "to re-establish a normal situation in Egypt in a mutually satisfactory manner," "fails to see the necessity of the assembling of a Conference." Apparently, therefore, the Joint Control is a thing of the past. If revived, it will not be by the action of France and England alone, but by the decision and pressure of all the Powers combined, several of whom are only too pleased to see the influence of the Western Powers restricted, if not superseded.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Late in the autumn of 1870 I passed through Lyons on my way from Geneva to Rome. The haste which I was in was of the hottest: for the Italian troops were marching in force on the Eternal City; and my mission was to be in, not at the death, but at the birth of Free Rome. Lyons, in which I was compelled to waste a couple of hours, presented an extraordinary sight. The constituted authorities had been temporarily ousted by the ultra-democratic party; and a kind of Committee of Public Safety was sitting at the Hôtel de Ville. The Red Flag was waving over the city; the tocsin, dreadfulest of all bells, was sounding; and in the midst of the Place Bellecour had been erected a raised platform, covered with crimson baize, on which was a table at which sat three or four citizens, duly *coiffés* with the *bonnet rouge*: while another citizen was busily drubbing a big drum, and yet another, standing at the top of the steps leading to the platform, invited in stentorian tones all true patriots to walk up, and enrol themselves as *francs-tireurs* for the defence of the Republic. One and indivisible, from the barbarian hordes of Germany. The Place Bellecour only wanted a guillotine for the spectacle to have been complete.

Yet was the Place Bellecour comparatively deserted; and very few volunteers that evening, at least, seemed anxious to come forward to aid *la Patrie en danger*. The bulk of the population of Lyons were massed at the Pezache station waiting for the arrival from Italy of a famous Commander, who, with divers adherents, clad, as he was, in red shirts, was coming to help the bruised and battered French. The Commander was Giuseppe Garibaldi, Soldier, Sailor, Patriot, Hero, and Honest Man, who is Dead, and whose ashes have been by this time gathered together in an urn and placed by the side of the ashes of his two babies in a little sepulchre at Caprera by the shore of the much-sounding sea.

Looking at what Garibaldi did, and what more—had he had strength enough—he would have done, it is perfectly easy to understand why, by the advocates of ultramontanism, despotism, and Bonapartism, he was hated with an almost rabid fury of exasperation. The profound contempt which he entertained, politically and personally, for Napoleon III. (who on his side rather admired the uncompromising old Lion), rendered him the *bête noire* of the Chauvinist faction; while clericalism loathed him, perhaps, more bitterly than it had loathed any opponent since Voltaire. Between the Man in the Red Shirt and the Man in the Shovel Hat it could not be otherwise than *Guerra a cuchillo*. Of Garibaldi, indeed, it may be said, as Manzoni in the "Cinque Maggio" said of the First Napoleon, that he was an object

d'immensa invidia
E d'inestituibile amor.

I have nothing to do with the Garibaldi-haters. They have a right to their opinions, as I have to mine. I do not wonder at the *Français* calling the dead man "a charlatan and an adventurer;" at the *Pays* styling him a brigand chief; or at the *Univers* characterising him as "a notorious malefactor, whose accumulated crimes render his memory infamous." Dear old *Univers*! It was in that esteemed journal that Molière was called (by M. Louis Veuillet) a scoundrel. Molière had written "Tartufe."

Not within the compass of this page could I set down what I have seen, and what I think, of the Hermit of Caprera. Those who regard him, as I have ever done, with inextinguishable love, may deem that there could be no better epitaph for him than the concluding verse of one of the noblest elegiac poems in the English language, Dryden's Heroic Stanzas on the Death of Oliver Cromwell:—

His ashes in a peaceful urn shall rest;
His name a great example stands, to show
How strangely high endeavours may be blest,
Where piety and valour jointly go.

Yes, he was pious; but from the Wordsworthian, not the *Univers*, point of view. To listen to his *franc et beau parler*—I am speaking of the days of his campaign in the Tyrol in 1866—was a lesson of charity, of toleration, and of an unaffected natural piety by which, as the Lake Poet has beautifully put it, his days were "linked each to each."

If letters could be boiled down, and only their inspissated essence preserved, as a kind of epistolary portable soup, I am afraid that a Papin's Digester of a very large size indeed would be required for the boiling down of the correspondence which I have received bearing on the disputed question of the authorship of the "Whole Duty of Man." Of the far-reaching popularity of the book among all sorts and conditions of men a curious proof is afforded by a correspondent who tells me that he has a copy of the "W. D. of M." which formerly belonged to William Makepeace Thackeray, who on the flyleaf has autographically recommended the work to some person (probably a kinsman) by the Christian name of "Edward," as a book which "would do him good."

The most practical equivalent that I can find for the "boiling down" process is to give the following extract from Dr. Angus's excellent "Handbook of English Literature," a copy of which has been sent me by an esteemed friend. At page 553 I read:—

The Whole Duty of Man first published in 1659. It is equally remarkable for the idiomatic vigour of its style, the uncertainty of its authorship, and the effectiveness of its evangelical teaching. It has been ascribed to Bishop Fell, Archbishop Sancroft, Lady Packington, and many more; but the question as yet remains unsettled. To correct its theology, Henry Venn, of Queen's College, Cambridge, Curate of Clapham, and Rector of Yelling, in Hampshire, wrote *The Complete Duty of Man*; or, *a System of Doctrinal and Practical Christianity* (1764), a book that has rivalled the fame and circulation of the earlier treatise.

Dr. Angus's brief note contains the gist of at least a hundred of the communications which I have received on the subject. More than fifty others give particulars of different editions of the "W. D. of M.," ranging in date between 1675

(no owner of a first edition has yet turned up) in the possession of various correspondents; but I am bound to remember that the readers of the "Echoes" are not all bibliographers, and I must not bore them. One or two more claimants to the honour of the authorship of the "W. D. of M." may, in the interests of research, be mentioned. A small "History of England," by the author of "The Knights of St. John," &c., gives the name of "Abraham Woodhead" as the writer of the "W. D. of M." A. W. was a distinguished convert to Roman Catholicism during the Stuart period.

"The 'Cyclopædia Bibliographica,' by James Darling (London, 1854), col. 3194, cites, among the reputed authors of the W. D., Lady Packington, Archbishop Sancroft, Archbishop Frewen, Bishop Chapel, Abraham Woodhead, and William Fulman. A rev. correspondent, 'G. S. M.' (Salisbury), is of opinion that the vexed question was satisfactorily answered in *Notes and Queries* of April 22 in the present year, and that the honour of the authorship of the production must be ascribed to Dorothy, Lady Packington, one of the daughters of Lord Keeper Coventry, who married her father's ward, Sir John Packington, a direct ancestor of the present Lord Hampton, formerly Sir John Pakington, Bart. Lady Packington, my rev. correspondent writes, was a most pious and accomplished gentlewoman, and the authoress of other excellent works besides the 'W. D. of M.'

This reminds me that my own copy of the "W. D." (the 1735 edition) has, bound up with it, a Manual of Private Devotions, several Collects and Pious Ejaculations, and the well-known and admirable essay on "The Government of the Tongue." The last is said, on the titlepage, to be by "the author of the 'Whole Duty of Man.'" There is also a collection of Prayers, "For Their Use who Mourn in Secret for the Public Calamities"—evidently intended for the edification of distressed Cavaliers. Are all these by Lady Packington?

"J. L. V." (Stockport) points out that the advertisement to the bookseller in my copy of the 1735 edition must be incorrect if it be signed "John Hammond," as the advertisement affixed to the edition of 1675 bears the signature of H. Hammond. I can only repeat that which I put in print last week: that the advertisement in my copy is signed "John," and not "H." Hammond.

Mem.: When did the Packington family eliminate the O from their patronymic? I ask, because one of the ribald songs written by Theodore Hook against Queen Caroline in the *John Bull* is noted to be sung to the tune of "Packington's Pound." In older books I find a tune mentioned called "Paggington's Pound." What was it?

I am often asked by correspondents, personally unknown to me, whether I am "serious" in asking such and such a question. I beg to assure them that I am quite serious, and that I have long since abandoned the practice of grinning through a horse collar. My main object in life (next to paying the greengrocer and pacifying the buttermilkman) is to get at the Truth of things; and an immense number of currently accepted assertions are wholly or partially false. Now, I am about to ask a question which I daresay will provoke many incredulous sneers as to my being serious. Can anybody tell me who Sir Roger de Coverley was?

In the Second Number (written, as we all know, by Steele) of the *Spectator* I find:—"The first of our society is a gentleman of Worcestershire, of an ancient descent, a baronet; his name is Sir Roger de Coverley. His great grandfather was inventor of that famous country dance which goes by his name." The designation of Sir Roger was not, then, the invention of Steele; and Tiers tells us that the character of the Worcestershire baronet was intended to represent Sir John Packington of Worcester, "a Tory," not without good sense, but abounding in absurdities. Tickell, on the other hand, held the opinion that the account of the club in the *Spectator* is altogether fictitious.

Be it as it may, there must have been in the reign of Queen Anne a famous country dance called Sir Roger de Coverley. Was it the "Old English dance" of which King Charles the Second was so fond. The original Sir Roger must have been a personage of some note to have given his name to a dance. We do not name a Derby "crack," or a fresh butterfly, or a new orchid after Tom, Dick, or Harry. Who was the dance-christening Sir Roger? When did he flourish? In Elizabeth's time, the Eighth Harry's, or during the Wars of the Roses? It may be a very long or a surprisingly short cry to our great-grandfathers. When I was a child I knew an old gentleman past eighty years of age who used to give me a minute account of the execution of Sir John Fenwick, in William the Third's time, which relation my old gentleman's father had heard from his grandfather.

Mem.: The County Histories should contain some particulars of the De Coverley family, did such a one ever exist. My shelves are poor in County Histories, which are deplorably costly. But whether there ever was or was not a Sir Roger de Coverley, we have Steele's admission that long before Addison and he made Sir Roger immortal there was a famous dance which went by the baronet's name. I recall that there is a capital monograph on Sir Roger de Coverley by the late Mr. W. H. Wills. Some of my readers may possess it, and be able to tell me whether any explanation is given of the sponsor of the famous country dance alluded to by Steele.

The following, I venture to think, should have been sent, not to me, but to Mr. Burnand. The *Punch* office is in Whitefriars:—

I remember some years ago, whilst strolling round the lovely bay at Port Erin, on the west coast of the Isle of Man, being "qu-eered" on the same subject (the letter Q) by a young and lively London girl of fifteen. We were noticing the peculiar Manx names of "Quilliam," "Quilleash," &c. (from

which the Mac has dropped, by-the-by, Quilliam equalling McWilliam), and I ventured to assert for her instruction that "Q" was always followed by a "u." "Oh! no," replied she, as quick as thought. "How so, I said, Give me an instance. To which the prompt response was, 'Kew Gardens!' I collapsed.—H. S.

The annual meeting of the Early Closing Association was held on Thursday at Exeter Hall; and on Sunday last an open-air meeting of shop assistants and other advocates of early closing took place near the "Reformers' Tree," in Hyde Park. During more than twenty years I have done my best in the columns of a daily paper to advocate the early closing movement—so far as that movement could be carried out without injustice to the trading community and without inconvenience to the public; but it appears to me at present that there is an extreme section among the shop assistants and their friends who are beginning to demand things à Chaillet—things in the moon; simply impossible things.

At largely attended meetings both in London and at Liverpool it was unanimously agreed to urge the Government to introduce a bill into Parliament limiting the hours of shop assistants' labour to ten per diem. As the vast majority of the London shopkeepers could not afford to employ a double set of assistants and work their establishments on the system of "shifts," the "Ten-Hours' Bill," were it to become law, would shut up the shops of London at six p.m. and thus practically paralyse the activity of a metropolis containing four millions of souls. London after six in the afternoon would be literally a living tomb.

If, in view of the vast numbers of people who do not go to bed until midnight or until a later hour, and who are incessantly wanting to buy something, a schedule of exempted shops was appended to the Ten-Hours' Bill; and if among these exempted places were to be found grocers, bakers, licensed victuallers, fruiterers, news-venders, tobacconists, confectioners, restaurants and cook-shops, and so forth, the Ten-Hours' Bill would become a grossly unjust and one-sided measure, giving freedom at six p.m. to a few hundreds of West-End shop assistants, while it retained in slavery many more thousands of assistants in the shops of densely-populated neighbourhoods, especially in the suburbs.

I note that the Worshipful Company of Horners, with a view of encouraging Technical Education, have, with the kind permission of the Lord Mayor, decided to hold next October, at the Mansion House, an Exhibition of articles, ancient or modern, whether British or foreign, made of Horn, or of which Horn is a component part, but excluding articles in ivory, bone, or tortoise-shell. Prizes will be given to exhibitors being members of the trade.

Let me see. French horns, the original license of the Horns at Highgate and the Horns at Kennington; Gallait's picture of Counts Egmont and Horn; the songs of Charles Horn; Marwood's History of Horncastle; Anson's Voyage Round Cape Horn; Horne Tooke's "Diversions of Purley;" a collection of hornets and horn-flies; specimens of the horn-beam tree and horn-beak fish, a horn of plenty, a horned owl, the first hornpipe that the sailors danced to, a plaster cast of Michel Angelo's Horned Moses, a Cohorn battery, and the original manuscript of "Little Jack Horner." It should be a grand exhibition.

To be a little more technical, the Horners' Exhibition might comprise ancient and modern inkhorns (Dr. Johnson wore an inkhorn at his buttonhole when, as one of Mr. Thrale's executors, he took an inventory of the property at the Bank-side Brewery); shoe horns, bugle horns, drinking horns, and combs, knife handles, horn spoons and buttons. A few horn lanterns as used by the old "Charleys" or watchmen, would be decided *desiderata*; and in a few out of the way country farm-houses and dame schools there may be lingering some of the horn-books from which our great great grand parents used to learn their letters from the "criss-cross" row downwards.

Their books of stature small they take in hand,
Which with pellucid horn secured are,
To save from fingers wet the letters fair.

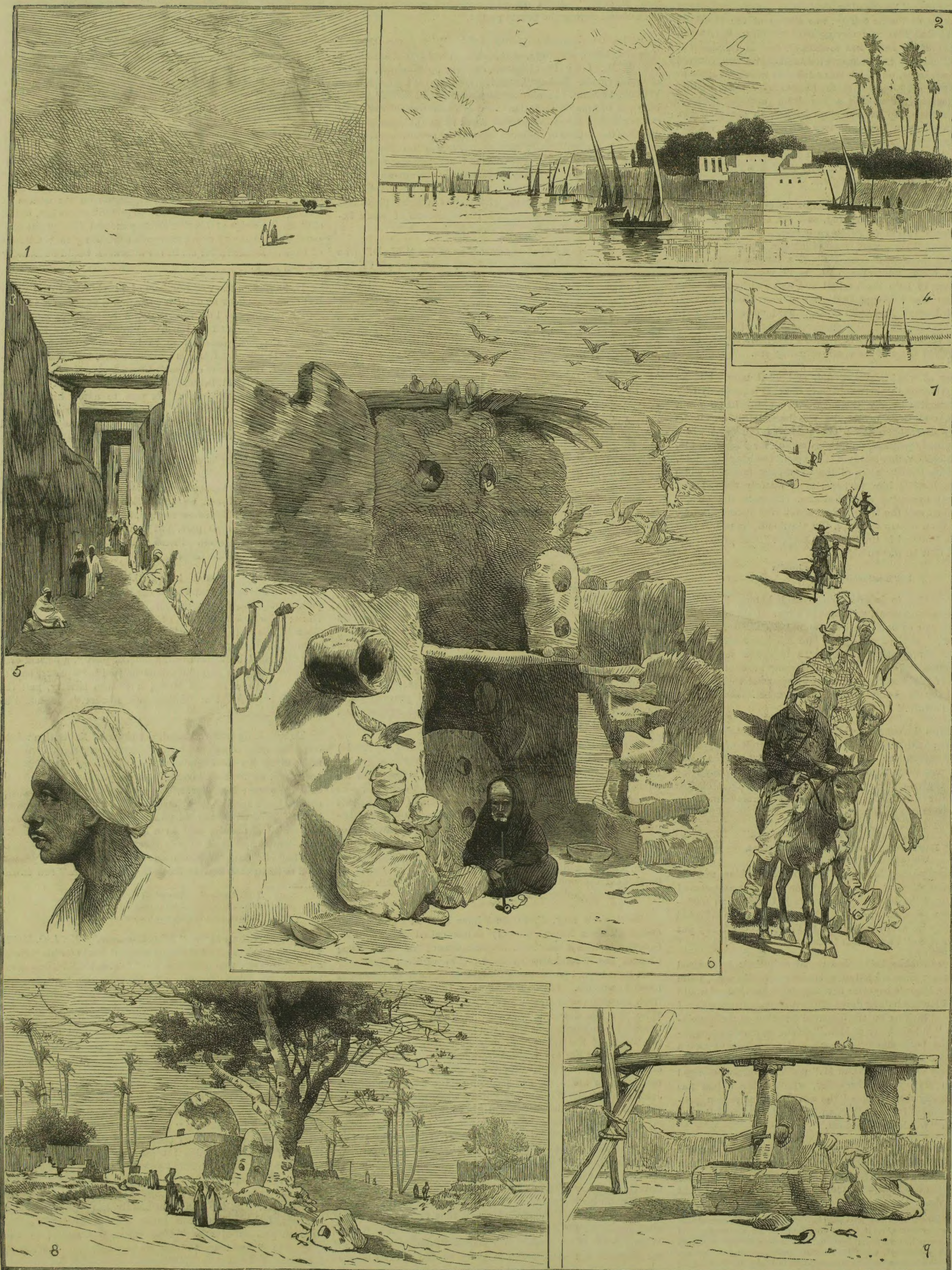
Thus Shenstone in the "Schoolmistress." Mr. J. O. Halliwell, searching the Archer family account books for his "Notes on Shakspeare," found this entry—"Jan. 3, 1715-16, one horn-book for Mr. Eyres, Twopence." Of what age, I wonder, was "Mr. Eyres"? It has been well remarked that many books at one time enjoying an unusually large circulation are precisely those likeliest to become the scarcest in a succeeding age; for example, nearly all school books, and above all horn-books, than which, down to the beginning of the reign of George II., there was, perhaps, no kind of book more universally diffused.

Mem.: Cookery books have also a tendency to become scarce. Ladies give these volumes to their cooks. The volumes are tossed into the "Cook's Drawer"; and Tom Hood has told us what the "Cook's Drawer" is like. For the ultimate fate of the cookery book that goes to the kitchen ask the Cat, or the "foolish fat scullion"—in modern times represented by an impertinent young lady at eighteen pounds a year and "all found," who on her "day out" wears a Princess costume and a hat and feather—who lights the kitchen fire. In the course of nearly forty years bookstall hunting I have known a great number of books which have in process of time become scarce and costly. I will only cite "Lawrence's Lectures on Man," "Walker's Analysis of Beauty," "Millingen's Curiosities of Medical Experience," Beckford's "Vathek" (in French), Jeremy Bentham's Works, and Harris's "Hermes." I remember them all plentiful and cheap. But there is one book which throughout my time has always been procurable for the sum of one shilling sterling—I mean "Delolme on the Constitution of England." It is only the people who read the work in question—one of the windiest that I know—who are scarce.

G. A. S.

NILE SKETCHES, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

SEE PAGE 562.



1. Cairo and the Citadel, viewed from the Desert.

4. Pyramids of Sakkarah, from the Nile.

7. Tourists Returning from the Pyramids, at Sakkarah.

2. Right bank of the Nile above the Kasr-en-Nil iron bridge at Cairo.

5. A Donkey Boy.

8. Tomb of a Saint, in Cemetery at Sakkarah.

3. Street in Sakkarah.

6. Interior of a Fellah's House, at Sakkarah.

9. Old Mill at Sakkarah.

T H E C R I S I S I N E G Y P T.

SEE NEXT PAGE.



A SANTON PREACHING IN THE STREET OF SITTEH ZEINEB, CAIRO.

THE CRISIS IN EGYPT.

The situation of affairs both at Cairo and at Alexandria continues to occasion the most serious anxieties. The Khedive of Egypt, Tewfik Pasha, has been unable to reduce the military rebel, Arabi Pasha, to due obedience; and the Ministry of War, and command of the army and forts, are still in Arabi Pasha's hands. He has desisted, however, at the Khedive's urgent request, from threatening the British and French squadrons at Alexandria by constructing batteries which might be used against them. The Sultan of Turkey, through Said Pasha, Foreign Minister of the Porte, has replied to the French proposal, which the British and other foreign Governments had accepted, for holding a Conference of the European Powers, at Constantinople, to settle the Egyptian difficulty. The Sultan does not consider this necessary, but has sent his own Special Commissioner, Dervish Pasha, with two assistant diplomatists, to communicate his will to the Khedive and to Arabi Pasha. Great excitement prevails among the Mohammedan population of Cairo, who resent the interference of Christian nations with their domestic concerns; Arabi Pasha, with Ali Fehmy Pasha, and Abdellal Pasha, his colleagues in the Ministry, do not spare appeals to Mussulman fanaticism, and to Egyptian national sentiment, against England and France. One of the Sketches, by our Special Artist at Cairo, presented this week, shows a street preacher, called a Santon, addressing a popular audience in the neighbourhood of the Mosque dedicated to the Lady Zeineb (Sittah Zeineb), who was a favourite wife of the Prophet Mohammed. It is still hoped that no acts of violence will be perpetrated at Cairo; but a large number of the European residents, with their families, alarmed at the state of the country, have departed from Egypt; and business is quite at a standstill, to the great loss and distress of the trading and labouring classes.

Our Special Artist has also furnished us with an interesting series of Views on the Nile above Cairo, part of which appear in this Number of our Journal. These are mostly taken at Sakkarah, in the plain of Memphis, where the second great necropolis, or cemetery, of the ancient Pharaohs was situated, with eleven Pyramids, the famous Apis Mausoleum, the burial-place of the Sacred Bulls, and many other sepulchres adorned with magnificent wall-painting. The Sketches, however, are rather designed to illustrate the present social condition of the Egyptian peasantry, their habitations, costume, and domestic life, than the remarkable monuments of antiquity. The Nile itself almost unchanged by the lapse of time, but with a striking difference of aspect in the spring and early summer and in the season of its yearly inundation, is the grandest natural feature of this region. In the far distance, looking to the north-east, towards the head of the Red Sea, the Arabian mountain range is discerned through a marvellously clear atmosphere, tinged with beautiful colours by the rising or setting sun.

THE BRITISH FLEET.

The two middle pages of this Number are filled with Illustrations of the British ships of war, in the Mediterranean or in the Channel and Reserve Squadrons, available if required to defend British interests in the Levant, which seem to demand particular attention in view of the Egyptian Crisis.

The squadron in the Mediterranean, the most powerful as well as the most numerous of any of our fleets abroad, comprises six ironclads—namely, the *Alexandra*, flying the flag of the Vice-Admiral Commanding-in-Chief on the station, an armoured vessel of 9492 tons displacement, armed with two 25-ton and ten 18-ton guns, with her hull protected by armour 13½ inches thick at the most vital parts of the vessel, and carrying a crew of 671 officers and men; the *Indefatigable*, of 11,500 tons displacement, with four 80-ton guns, armour 24 inches thick and a crew of 349 officers and men; the *Téméraire*, of 8412 tons displacement, with four 25-ton and four 18-ton guns, armour 12½ inches thick, and a crew of 534 officers and men; the *Superb*, of 8994 tons displacement, armed with twelve 18-ton and four 6½-ton guns, armoured with 13½-inch iron plates, and carrying 620 officers and men; the *Monarch*, of 8322 tons, with 8½-inch armour, four 25-ton, two 12-ton, and one 6½-ton guns, and a crew of 515 officers and men; and the *Invincible*, of 6034 tons displacement, armed with ten 12-ton guns, protected by 9½ inches of armour, and carrying a crew of 450 officers and men. The aggregate tonnage of the six armoured vessels forming the English ironclad squadron in the Mediterranean amounts, therefore, to 52,754 tons; while their total armament comprises four 80-ton guns, ten 25-ton, twenty-six 18-ton, twelve 12-ton, and five 6½-ton guns, and their crews include 3139 officers and men. With the exception of the *Iris*, a fast steel despatch-vessel of 3735 tons; the *Hecla*, a torpedo dépôt ship of 6400 tons, with a crew of 223 officers and men; and the *Hibernia*, a receiving ship permanently stationed at Malta, with a crew of 121 officers and men, the other vessels on the Mediterranean station are all gun-boats, small paddle-wheel steamers, &c., with crews of from 50 to 100 men each; the aggregate of the crews of all the ships on the station, including the ironclads, being 4367 of all ranks.

The ironclads of the Channel Squadron are the *Achilles*, an armoured frigate launched in 1864, in the earlier days, that is to say, of the ironclad reconstruction of the Navy; and the *Agincourt* and *Northumberland*, both which left the slips in 1868. All these vessels are of great size, the displacement of the *Achilles* being 9694 tons, that of the *Agincourt* 10,627 tons, and that of the *Northumberland* 10,584 tons, and they carry numerous crews, the complement of each including 705 officers and men of all ranks. They are, however, only armoured with plates ranging in thickness from 3 inches to 5½ inches, and carry only 9-inch 12-ton guns. Being, therefore, thus lightly armoured and lightly armed, they can hardly be classed at all among the ironclads of the Navy. Neither, with two exceptions, can the ships forming the First Reserve Squadron be accounted of greater strength, either offensively or defensively. They are the *Warrior*, 9681 tons, the first ironclad built for the English Navy, launched in 1861, thickest armour 4½ inches; the *Defence*, 6074 tons, launched in 1862, thickest armour 4½ inches; the *Hector*, 6960 tons, launched in 1864, thickest armour 4½ inches; the *Valiant*, 6420 tons, also launched in 1864, thickest armour 4½ inches; the *Repulse*, 6190 tons, launched in 1867, thickest armour 5 inches; the *Penelope*, 4394 tons, launched in 1867, thickest armour 6 inches; the *Lord Warden*, a wooden armour-plated ship 7675 tons, launched in 1867, thickest armour 7 inches; the *Hercules*, 8700 tons, launched in 1867, thickest armour 11 inches; and the *Belleisle*, launched in 1876, thickest armour 13½ inches. The *Hercules* carries 18-ton and the *Belleisle* 25-ton guns.

The Queen has given orders for the following promotions in and appointments to the Order of the Bath:—To be Knights Commanders—James Caird, C.B., Senior Copyhold, Inclosure, and Tithe Commissioner; Ralph Wood Thompson, C.B., Under-Secretary of State for the War Department. To be Companions—Robert George Wyndham Herbert, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies; Charles Lennox Peel, Clerk of the Council; Colonel Thomas Inglis, of the Royal Engineers; Henry Jenkyns, Assistant Parliamentary Counsel.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, June 6.

It has been a great week for England. The old country has maintained nobly its ancient renown for the production of the best horses and the best pickpockets in the world. At Longchamps on Sunday the French police were so favoured by fortune in their annual tournament with the British light-fingered visitors that one of the stables had to be converted into an improvised lock-up. But the elegantly dressed crowd of practitioners temporarily confined there represented only an infinitesimally small fraction of the English criminal contingent, whereas the havoc created by the anonymous and more dexterous majority remains as a proof of the national superiority. In the matter of horses the superiority of England was equally marked. The English won the three great events of the week—the Grand Steeplechase with Whisper-low, the Grand Hurdle-Race with the Duke of Hamilton's Marc Antony, and the Grand Prix with Bruce. This last race excited little or no enthusiasm, so completely was the victory of Bruce a foregone conclusion. Nevertheless the attendance at Longchamps was greater than ever. The vast hippodrome was literally black with people, and from the Cascade to the Place de la Concorde on each side of the avenues the crowd stationed in serried ranks from three o'clock in the afternoon until seven to witness the legendary return, the "retour des courses." Frankly, the return was not brilliant; the equipages were shabby, the horses still shabbier, and the tremendous rain storm that came on, as usual, just before the Grand Prix was run, had converted the roads into mud, and taken the gloss off things in general. After dinner, in the old times, it was the custom to go to Mabilly, where the victors and the vanquished got up a scrimmage, the *coups de poing de la fin*, to finish up the day. This year there was no scrimmage, and the extraordinary balls held at the Hippodrome, the Concert Musard, Tivoli, the Elysée Montmartre, and other similar establishments were sufficiently tame. However, the racing season is now over in France, and horses and jockeys will be able to take a rest until the Deauville week.

But, thanks to the dog show in the Tuileries gardens, "le sport" will continue to hold its own in the public attention until the middle of the month. The Exposition Canine—"la Canine," as the young bloods call it, with that trick of abbreviation that makes them talk about "l'Hippo" for the Hippodrome, "l'Hippique" for the Concours Hippique, and "l'Horticult" for the Horticultural Show—the Exposition Canine is terribly poor. Not more than one third of the dogs would be admitted to an English provincial show. And not only have the jury admitted mongrels, but they have even offered hospitality to dogs with the mange. The most interesting features of the show are the packs of harriers, beagles, and other hounds used for stag and boar hunting. These packs are accompanied by valets, keepers, and piqueurs in grand uniform, with their hunting knives and horns. To-morrow and Sunday next we are to have concerts, soli, duos, trios and faucons on the horn. The programme includes all the most aristocratic arrangements of this horn-music peculiar to French vinery, "la Chantilly," "la Royale," "la Rallye-Vendée," "la Boisgeline," "la Vernon," "la Puysegur," &c. You see, with stags, boars, and wolves in abundance, vinery is an important affair in France; and anyone who has seen the ceremony of the blessing of the hounds in the chapel of Chantilly must have been struck with the old-world pomp with which the chase is still surrounded.

In the orangery of the Tuileries, adjoining this dog show, is an exhibition of the works of Paul Baudry, the decorator of the foyer of the Opera. Besides the famous portraits of Guizot, Beulé, Palikas, Madeleine Brohan, and Dupin, we see there a fine medallion of Saint Hubert, destined to figure over a chimney-piece at Chantilly; a ceiling painted for the millionaire Vanderbilt, and a quantity of decorative work by Baudry.

Another addition to the sights of Paris is the Musée Grévin, on the Boulevard Montmartre, which was opened to the public this morning. The Musée Grévin is a wax-work show devised by the ingenious draughtsman of the *Journal pour Rire* and the *Journal Amusant*. The idea is to make of it a newspaper in wax—to give a plastic reproduction of the men and events of the day. The result hitherto obtained is not particularly happy. The resemblances are rarely striking, and the general aspect of the whole affair is ghastly when it is not ridiculous. All the celebrities of the day figure, lifesize, in the Musée Grévin. Gambetta is at the tribune of the Chamber; Sarah Bernhardt is in her studio; Victor Hugo is writing; M. Grévy is in his working-room; and the actors of the Comédie Française are in the green-room of their theatre. In most cases, the vestments of the figures have been furnished by the models themselves, at the request of the artists of the Museum. Victor Hugo, sent an old alpaca coat, in spite of the express invitation to send a new one! Doubtless the Musée Grévin will have a great success of curiosity at first, and in time it may improve. At present, however, it is not up to the mark. The architecture of the museum is very pretty.

Victor Hugo's long-announced drama "Torquemada" has at length been published by Calmann-Lévy. There is no danger of the piece being played, for it is utterly unsuited for the stage. "Torquemada" is, to some extent, a philosophical drama. It is full of interminable monologues, strange reasonings, odd rhymes, and splendid phrases. In the hero of the Inquisition Victor Hugo sees a sombre fanatic who combats fire by fire, the eternal fire of hell by the momentary fire of the stake; and who, on the strength of a ferocious interpretation of St. Paul's words, faith burns by charity, has imposed upon himself the mission of saving men's souls by torture. Around Torquemada are grouped figures symbolic of a past age—the King, the Queen, the jester, the councillor, all equally monstrous in hideousness or vice. Being devoid of humour, Victor Hugo often falls into the grotesque when he means to be only grandiose.

I mention for the benefit of the bibliophiles the completion of the first volume of the édition de luxe of "L'Art du XVIIIème Siècle," by E. and J. de Goncourt. The last instalment is devoted to the two Saint-Aubins.

The death of Garibaldi has been the occasion of stormy discussions in the Chamber, in the Municipal Council, and in the press. The Conservatives endeavour to prove that Garibaldi was an enemy of France; the Republicans maintain the contrary. The Republicans, being the majority, have the victory, and the Municipal Council will be represented by four of its members at the funeral of the Italian patriot.

The affair of the students riots in the Latin Quarter continues to occupy public attention. This afternoon the Cabinet was interpellated on the subject in the Chamber, while the magistrates were examining the affair at the Palais de Justice.

On Monday, the militant Bonapartists made their annual pilgrimage to the Church of St. Augustin, to celebrate the mass of the anniversary of the death of the Prince Imperial. There was no manifestation of any kind, and the attendance was small. Still, Bonapartism is not dead yet. Prince Jérôme's paper *La Napoléon* has ceased to appear, and already three new Bonapartist papers—*Le Combat*, *L'Ordre*, and *Le Peuple Français*—have been started.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

"Lohengrin" was given, for the first time here this season, on Thursday week, when Madame Albani repeated that charming performance as Elsa which has for several seasons been an attractive feature. As Ortruda, Mdlle. Stahl made a further advance by her very dramatic impersonation of the character. M. Sylva as Lohengrin was most successful in the more declamatory passages of his music, and Signor Cotogni and M. Dauphin were, as before, respectively Telramondo and the Herald, M. Gresse having been a satisfactory representative of the King.

On Saturday Madame Adelina Patti appeared as Rosina in "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," for the first time this season, and sang Rossini's bright and florid music with all her wonted charm and brilliancy. The cast, as heretofore, included Signor Nicolini as Almaviva, Signor Cotogni as Figaro, and Signor De Reszké as Basilio, Signor Scolara having been the Doctor Bartolo.

On Monday, Mozart's "Il Seraglio" was given, with a cast similar to that of last season. Madame Sembrich, as Costanza, again sang with brilliant effect, especially in the great bravura air, "Che pur aspro;" and Madame Valleria rendered the music of Biondina with admirable refinement of style. M. Gailhard as Osmino, and M. Soula Croix as Pedrillo, acted and sang with genuine humour. Signor Scolara was efficient as the Pacha, and the cast was improved by the transference of the part of Belmonte to Signor Frapolli.

On Tuesday, Meyerbeer's "L'Africaine" was the opera, the occasion having included the powerful performance of Madame Pauline Lucca as Selika, a character in which that excellent artist gained great renown here in former seasons. Her acting as the Indian Queen was of an equally high order in Tuesday's representation of the opera, and her delivery of the music of the part was worthy of its dramatic surroundings. The co-operation of Madame Valleria as Inez was a valuable feature, as was that of Signor Pandolfini as Nelusko. M. Sylva, as Vasco de Gama, sang and acted with much effect, and the minor characters were efficiently filled. The stage effects were of the same splendid kind as heretofore. The duties of conductor have been, as usual, divided between Signor Bevnigani and M. Dupont.

GERMAN OPERA—DRURY LANE THEATRE.

Wagner's "Die Meistersinger" has been repeated since our notice of its production last week; Fraulein Maltén and Herr Nachbaur having efficiently replaced the former excellent representatives of Eva and Walther von Stolzing. The production of Weber's "Euryanthe"—announced for Tuesday last—was postponed to this (Saturday) evening, and has been again deferred—an extra performance of Beethoven's "Fidelio" having been announced for yesterday (Friday) evening.

Last Saturday's Crystal Palace concert included the first performance here of Berlioz's "Symphonie Funèbre et Triomphale," the composition of which immediately followed that of his symphony "Le Retour à la Vie," and preceded that entitled "Harold en Italie." The work now referred to was originally written for a military band; an orchestra of stringed instruments, and a chorus having afterwards been added by the composer. The symphony consists of three divisions—"Marche Funèbre," "Oraison Funèbre," and "Apothéose," the first movement being the most interesting. It has neither the musical nor the structural importance of a symphony, and is too noisy for performance in a concert-room. It served well enough for its original purpose—the ceremony of canonisation, in 1840, of the victims of the Paris Revolution of 1830—especially as it was then given in the open air. Saturday's concert included the brilliant pianoforte playing of Madame Sophie Menter in Liszt's Hungarian fantasia, and some unaccompanied solos; and Madame Peschka-Leutner sang some bravura pieces with much success. At this week's concert Signor Scgambati is to conduct the performance of his new symphony, and to play Beethoven's pianoforte concerto in E flat.

The fifth of the present series of Richter concerts took place yesterday (Friday) week. The only novelty was the first appearance of Herr Georg Haenlein, who obtained a great and genuine success by his performance of Spohr's eighth violin concerto, known as the "dramatic" concerto. The orchestral playing, in well-known pieces, was of the same high order as usual at these concerts. At the sixth concert, on Monday evening, a very pleasing composition by Herr Sucher was produced with much success. It is entitled "Das Wald-fraulein," and is written for chorus, orchestra, and two solo voices, representing the Forest Maiden and a Knight. The music is both dramatic and melodious, and is well contrasted. It was admirably performed in its choral and orchestral details; the solo portions having been finely sung by Frau Sucher and Herr Winkelmann. Gluck's overture to "Iphigénie en Aulide" (with Wagner's ending), Liszt's very characteristic "Hungarian Rhapsody" for orchestra (No. 1), and Beethoven's symphony in C minor, completed the concert. The "Rhapsody" pleased so greatly as to be encored. Herr Richter, conducted with his wonted skill. Beethoven's great Mass in D is to be given at the seventh concert on Monday.

At the fourth of Mr. Ganz's orchestral concerts—last Saturday afternoon—Madame Montigny-Rémaury made her first appearance this season, and Mdlle. Marianne Eissler was heard for the first time in England. The first-named lady—the eminent pianist—played Beethoven's first concerto (in C) and a "Minuet" and "Gavotte" by M. Saint-Saëns, with great effect; and Mdlle. Eissler made a successful début by her skilful performance of the "Adagio" from Spohr's ninth violin concerto. Berlioz's eccentric "Symphonie Fantastique" entitled "Episode de la Vie d'un Artiste" was well played by the orchestra, as were well-known overtures. The symphony has before been spoken of by us. Again the waltz movement pleased most, and had to be repeated. Madame Putey sang finely in an aria by Sarti, and an agreeable new song, "The Snow-white Rose," by Blumenthal.

Mr. Charles Hallé's series of chamber concerts at the Grosvenor Gallery is now more than half completed. Last week's programme included a repetition of Dvorák's pianoforte quartet in D, and performances of Mozart's pianoforte quartet in G minor, Beethoven's sonata for piano and violin in A minor, and pianoforte solos by Chopin. This week's selection comprised Brahms' pianoforte trio in B major, Beethoven's solo sonata in A flat, op. 110, the Adagio from Spohr's ninth violin concerto, and Schumann's pianoforte trio in G minor. It would be superfluous to comment on the fine pianoforte playing of Mr. Hallé and the refined violin performances of Madame Néruda.

Mdlle. Vera Timanoff, the accomplished young Russian pianist, gave a recital at St. James's Hall on Wednesday afternoon, when her programme consisted of an interesting and varied selection of pieces by old and modern masters; and Mr. Oberthur gave a matinée musicale at the Marlborough Rooms the same day. Mr. Charlton T. Speer gave his second pianoforte recital in the concert-room of the Royal Academy

of Music in the evening, when his programme consisted of an interesting selection, chiefly instrumental.

That sterling pianist Mr. Franz Rummel gave a pianoforte recital at St. James's Hall yesterday (Friday) afternoon, with a well-selected programme.

The Chester Musical Festival opened in the cathedral on Wednesday morning with Mendelssohn's "Elijah." We have already given an outline of the performances, which were continued on the Wednesday evening and the two following mornings and evenings.

Of the first performance in England of Rubinstein's "Paradise Lost," at the Philharmonic Society's fifth concert, yesterday (Friday) evening, we must speak next week.

This (Saturday) afternoon an operatic concert is to be given at the Royal Albert Hall, the programme of which will be contributed to by some of the principal artists of the Royal Italian Opera—Mesdames Patti, Albani, and Sembrich being among those announced to appear.

Rossini's "Stabat Mater" and Mr. Carter's "Placida" are announced for performance at St. James's Hall this afternoon, Mesdames Christine Nilsson and Antoinette Sterling, Mr. Maas and Signor Foli, being the principal solo vocalists.

Mr. George Watts, conductor of the Philharmonic Subscription Concerts at Brighton, announces a morning concert (his first in London) at St. James's Hall next Thursday, supported by distinguished artists, vocal and instrumental.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

Yes, it is true that Mr. Henry Irving has made up his mind to "cross the big Pond," and that, with Miss Ellen Terry and the *fine fleur* of the Lyceum company, the most gifted of living tragedians will make a professional tour in the United States and Canada, commencing his campaign in New York City on Oct. 29, 1882. "The high contracting parties," that is to say, Mr. Irving himself and Mr. Henry E. Abbey, of New York, have agreed on the provisions of a treaty which henceforward must take its place among the "Fœdera" of the Stage. The Irving *répertoire* will comprise "Hamlet," "Charles the First," "The Merchant of Venice," "Richard the Third," "Richelieu," "The Lyons Mail," "The Belle's Stratagem," "Louis the Eleventh," "The Bells," and "Much Ado about Nothing." There may be reasons of State, perchance, which may preclude the transportation bodily across the Atlantic of the elaborate scenery and "machines," as the French say, of "Romeo and Juliet" and "The Cup"; and the *répertoire* above mentioned is surely an amply sufficient one; still, I shall be very much surprised if the American public allow Mr. Henry Irving and Miss Terry to depart without a performance of the two last tragedies named. It is surely within the resources of American scene-painting to produce a banquetting-hall, a garden and a balcony, and a Tomb of All the Capulets for "Romeo and Juliet," and a Temple of the Ephesian Artemis for "The Cup," which should fairly satisfy the requirements of the two dramas, although they may not approach the magnificent scenic effects achieved at the Lyceum. But if "Romeo" and "The Cup" are not to be given in the 1882-4 tour Mr. Irving and Miss Terry can, at least, promise to come back again. So far as my experience goes, America is a country to which you are bound to return. He who has seen Niagara, and eaten terrapin at Baltimore, and canvas-back ducks at Philadelphia, and gumbo at Washington, and pompadour at New Orleans, and striped bass (to say nothing of Spanish mackerel) at New York, is as he who has drunk of the waters of the Fountain of Trevi at Rome. He must go back. So I am entitled to anticipate for the actor-manager of the Lyceum the achievement of two more artistic triumphs, and the making of two more fortunes. In his first tour, he will probably not go very far south nor very far west. Eventually, he is bound to make the Gulf of Mexico and the Bay of San Francisco aware of him. There are rich piles of dollars to be had for the playing for at the Golden Gate; and shining doubloons and pieces of eight have not wholly disappeared (the carpet-baggers notwithstanding) from the States of Louisiana and Florida. Of the dramatic success of Henry Irving in America I have no manner of doubt; and I shall be content to be set down as the very falsest of prophets—say, a Derby Prophet—if the Americans do not go wild with enthusiasm on Miss Ellen Terry. I seldom bet; but you may bet in this case confidently. I should add that Mr. Irving and his troupe will return to London at the end of April, 1884, and will reopen at the Lyceum on June 1. A steamer will be chartered to convey the necessary scenery, dresses, decorations, and "properties" to America; so that, to all intents and purposes, not only the plays and the players, but the very Lyceum itself will be "re-produced" in the States.

Last Monday I went to Mr. Toole's merry and sparkling little theatre, known by some of the admirers of the genial comedian as "the Tooleries," where the programme has been very sensibly and pleasantly amplified and diversified. On Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays is performed "After Darkness Dawn," the new domestic drama "adapted" (I believe from the Syro-Chaldaic or from the præ-Aryan Marowsky dialect) by Mr. A. A. Dowty, in which Mr. William Farren, jun., enacts with so much quiet pathos and artistic skill—and, to elderly playgoers, with such curious suggestiveness of his distinguished grandfather—the part of Prosper Mathieu, the French emigré. After this pretty little piece comes, on the evenings just named, the ever-welcome "Auntie." But on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays the performances consist of the farce of "Deaf as a Post" as a first piece—they were adaptors before Agamemnon, and "Deaf as a Post" is the French "Le Sourd; ou L'Auberge Pleine"—"After Darkness Dawn" as a second, and "Robert Macaire" as a last piece—Mr. E. W. Garden playing the bandit of "L'Auberge des Adrets," who was so cunningly made to caricature Louis Philippe; and Mr. Toole playing the cowardly Jacques Strop. "Sandwiched" between the second and fourth pieces is now a deliciously droll bit of dramatic absurdity, by Mr. Henry J. Byron, entitled "The Villainous Squire and the Village Rose." It is described as a "Bucolic Pastoral," and as being "farther from the Madding Crowd than Ever." The interlude only plays forty-three minutes, so you may attend a public dinner at Willis's Rooms and even make a speech advocating the claims of the Refuge for Penitent Box-Keepers and Reformed Check-Takers, run into Toole's Theatre, see the "Villainous Squire," and then go down quietly to the House of Commons and listen until two in the morning to a succession of lively debates on the vexed question as to whether blowing up an Irish gentleman's house with dynamite, riddling him with slugs, burning his ricks, and houghing his cattle should be held to be of the nature of "Boycotting" or of "exclusive dealing." It would be entirely useless for me to attempt to give you anything like an outline of the plot of the "Villainous Squire." It is all inside, indeed, without any outline; and the plot has apparently gone out for a walk,

and has not since been heard of; but if you wish to see human, or rather inhuman, villany represented in its deepest dye and its most wolfish aspect, go and see Mr. Toole as the Squire, in a blonde wig and a high-peaked hat, like that which might have been worn by a Puritan preacher who had gone upon the turf—in a scarlet coat, white buckskins, with ribbons at the knees rivaling the adornments of Sixteen String Jack—in top-boots and spurs, and provided with a whip which obstinately refuses to be cracked. Go and see Mr. G. Shelton and Mr. Brunton, as Bunnion and Corn, two "jabbering joskins," one in a smock-frock the other in a flowery waistcoat, and both infinitely funnier than the incomprehensibly archaic bumpkins in the "other" "Squire," and in "Far from the Madding Crowd." Go and see Mr. E. W. Garden as Hugley, "made up" to represent the burglar of the period, and looking perhaps a little too much like the real article, and singing a song which fairly makes your flesh creep. See Miss Minnie Douglas and Miss Bella Wallis as Mopsa and Chloe, two artless country damsels; and last—and assuredly not least—be very particular about seeing Miss Emily Thorne, who, as Rose, "a tender but full-blown plant," fairly takes the audience by storm with her singing, her dancing, her archness, her vivacity, and her thoroughly good acting. All these good folks romp and rattle in an amazingly jovial way, and appear to enjoy the performance as much as the audience do. I should say that to witness the "Villainous Squire and the Village Rose" for the first time would be equivalent to a cure for the toothache. When you had seen it twice you might find that you had no more trouble with a Bad Leg of Thirty-five Years Standing; and after performance number three your uncle in Bermuda would probably expire, leaving you universal legatee by his vast fortune.

G. A. S.

THE MAGAZINES.

The leading fictions in the *Cornhill* are not particularly good this month, but their deficiencies are amply compensated by the weird sea-poetry of the first part of a tale, somewhat inappropriately entitled "The Merry Men." The terror, mystery, and fascination attaching to the sea under certain conditions are here represented with a power at once vague and intense, partaking alike of the spell of Victor Hugo and the spell of Hermann Melville. "Names of Flowers" is also a poetical paper, in virtue of the numerous pretty legends which it recites in a very simple and agreeable style. Some of the interpretations of popular rites and ceremonies connected with flowers are ingenious and convincing. We are surprised that the writer should miss the obvious explanation of the use of the poppy at funerals, its symbolism of the sleep of death. An entertaining essay on Pulci's "Morgante Maggiore" shows a thorough acquaintance with that amusing specimen of reckless ribaldry in pure Tuscan, one of the most characteristic productions of the Renaissance, and in some sort a precursor of the Reformation. "A French Assize" illustrates the proposition that the administration of criminal justice, whether as regards judges, juries, or advocates, is not among "the things that they manage better in France."

It is also satisfactory to learn that, in the opinion of an enlightened foreigner, as conveyed in Mr. Patterson's abstract of Professor Felmer's report to the Hungarian Government, published in *Macmillan's Magazine*, English education is before the Continental in some important respects. A less amount of actual information may be imparted, but the higher ends of education are, the Professor thinks, better attained upon the whole. Mr. Hodgkin contributes an interesting description of the Roman camp at Saalburg; and a native Egyptian eloquently adjures the Powers not to suffer the good work accomplished in his country since Ismael's deposition to be undone by a military adventurer. The main attraction of the periodical, however, is still Mr. Julian Hawthorne's too artificial but yet fascinating novel.

It may be questioned whether self-laudation in a magazine is quite compatible with good taste, even when relating to an admittedly honourable past which has taken rank as a chapter in the history of literature. We are, however, the less disposed to be critical with *Blackwood's* complacent retrospect of its old *Noctes* days, as the sketch of Wilson, Lockhart, and Hogg is the best thing in the present number. The quotations from the *Noctes* exhibit Wilson as a prose poet of a very high rank, a forerunner of Ruskin. He was before all things a large-hearted man, and his bile would undoubtedly have been moved by the petty carplings and cavillings of "False Coin in Poetry," an essay which would never have found a place in *Blackwood* under his régime. The writer does occasionally pick a little hole in the coat of a great poet, but much more frequently exposes his own entire want of imagination. There is nothing else in the number remarkable in any way, unless it be "Baron Fisco at Home," a clever study of a successful financial swindler on a large scale, written in slipshod verse in the manner of Mr. Browning.

Fraser is spoiled by bad editing. Scottish Universities, special hospitals, primitive beliefs, national education, are all important subjects ably treated, but produce a sensation of intolerable dullness when lumped together as they are here, with no relief except a few additional chapters of Mr. Clarke Russell's spirited yachting romance.

The most interesting article in the *Fortnightly Review* is Mr. Moncreu Conway's survey of the life-work of Emerson, especially remarkable for its frequent references to Emerson's anticipations of the philosophy of evolution, whose significance is now more apparent than when they were uttered. It is pleasant to find Emerson, in a letter to Carlyle, bearing spontaneous testimony to the happiness of the latter's wedded life which should silence current misrepresentations and exaggerations. The "Eton Boy," extracts from whose letters and diaries are published by Mr. Matthew Arnold, is Arthur Mynors, a young officer who fell a victim to dysentery in the South African campaign. The extracts justify all Mr. Arnold's admiration for the writer, and some of his admiration for the system of education of which Mynors was a favourable example. Mr. George is a Socialist, and his paper on the Irish question brings out the communistic aspect of it very clearly. If it is really no business of Government to protect property and compel the observance of contracts, Mr. George is unanswerable. Mr. John Wisker, however, is so far from agreeing with him as to insist vehemently on the duty of the Queensland Government, and, failing them, the mother country, to compel the planters to observe their contracts with their Polynesian labourers. A state of things is disclosed exceedingly disgraceful to the colony, for which the entire prohibition of Polynesian immigration would seem to be the sole effectual remedy. Mr. Gosse, reviewing the Paris Salon, pronounces the sculpture more interesting and meritorious than the paintings.

The *Nineteenth Century* and *Contemporary Review* have between them four articles more or less favourable to Home Rule, all unsatisfactory from avoiding the main question whether an Irish Parliament would not immediately embark upon a course of legislation hostile to Imperial interests, except Mr. O'Neill Daunt's, which directly raises it. Mr. Daunt thinks it would be the great business of an Irish Parliament to encourage Irish

industry; but does not say how this is to be done otherwise than by taxing imports from Great Britain, which would be a very short cut to civil war. Earl Grey's article in the *Nineteenth Century* on Irish politics in general is useful as a retrospect, but offers little practical aid in dealing with present problems. Mr. Flanagan's criticism of the system of small holdings, and Mr. Marriott's denunciation of the Caucus are both pointed and effective. The experiments of Messrs. Barrett, Gurney, and Myers in "thought reading" require to be carefully repeated and verified by persons less prepossessed in favour of the genuineness of the phenomena. If confirmed, they would be an important contribution to psychology. The miscellaneous contributions to the *Contemporary* include several on important subjects, especially Mr. Seton-Karr's application of his Indian experience to judicial rents, and Professor Levi's remarks on the revival of Italian industry. All, however, are a trifle tame, except Mr. Quilter's remarkably plain-spoken article on the Royal Academy exhibition.

The *Century* is very strong this month, with the continuation of "Through One Administration," one of the most delicate and subtle of Mrs. Burnett's fictions; Carlyle's Irish Diary, sometimes trivial, but always characteristic; and Mr. Kegan Paul's highly appreciative sketch of Cardinal Newman. It is easy to exaggerate Dr. Newman's actual influence on contemporary thought, unless we are careful to distinguish between the personal affection and admiration which he has been able to inspire and the actual following which he has been able to command. "The Bee Pastures of California" is a vivid picture of the brilliant flower-region of California, now disappearing before the plough. *Harper* is also an excellent number, with graphic and admirably illustrated papers on Yarmouth, New Mexico, and Baltimore. It may be the artist's faults that the portraits of Baltimore ladies in the latter scarcely bear out the character for surpassing loveliness attributed to the sitters. The *Atlantic* may be looked on as a Longfellow memorial number. It contains a fine steel portrait of the deceased poet; a poetical tribute to "Our Dead Singer," by Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes; a hitherto unpublished poem by Longfellow, on "Decoration Day," written shortly before his death; and an estimate of his character and genius, by O. B. Frothingham. The number also contains an article on Darwin, by John Fiske, who knew him personally; and the continuation of Mr. Hardy's and Miss Phelps's serials.

Belgravia is as entertaining as usual, with clever serial stories, Mrs. Macquoid's agreeable paper on Helmsley and its picturesque neighbourhood, and Dr. A. Wilson's popular natural history of the elephant. The gem of an excellent number of the *Gentleman's Magazine* is an unpublished diary of Swift's, kept when detained at Holyhead by stress of weather, and intended for the perusal of Hester Johnson. It is most characteristic of the writer throughout, and has some most genuinely Swiftian touches. Mr. Fox Bourne writes on Carlyle and Mrs. Carlyle with refreshing fairness and good sense; Mr. Dutton Cook contributes an interesting account of the gifted and eccentric actor Robson; and Mr. Winter records his close and amusing observation of a pet spider.

Temple Bar, in addition to its usual quantum of fiction, has entertaining papers on Rossini, "An Attempt to Reach Merv," and the New York seaside resort, Coney Island. The most amusing contribution, however, is a review of Sergeant Ballantine's reminiscences, written by some one whose memory is as long as the Sergeant's, and is able to cap several of his best stories. The best article in *Time* is Mr. Preece's on the electric light. *London Society* is light and readable, as usual.

The various periodicals issued by Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin include—The Magazine of Art, Picturesque Europe, the Family Magazine, Universal History, Gleanings from Popular Authors, Picturesque America, British Ballads, Old and New London, Old and New Edinburgh, Science for All, Familiar Wild Flowers, Royal Shakespeare, the Illustrated Book of Canaries and Cage-Birds, and an Illustrated Bible.

Mr. Francis George Heath has accepted the editorship of the *Journal of Forestry*, the new volume of which, just commencing, will devote considerable space to all subjects interesting to lovers of the country. Mr. Heath's management begins with the June number.

Among the Fashion Books are—Le Follet, La Saison, Le Moniteur de la Mode, World of Fashion, Ladies' Treasury, Myra's Journal, Myra's Mid-Monthly.

Other magazines and serial publications received are:—The Portfolio, Art and Letters, Men of Mark, Army and Navy Magazine, the Squire, Across Country, St. James's, Churchman, Aunt Judy's Magazine, Theatre, Pathways of Palestine, St. Nicholas, Irish Monthly, Universal Instructor, Burlington, Month, Science Gossip, Argosy, Good Words, Leisure Hour, Celebrities of the Day, Churchman's Shilling Magazine, Antiquary, Bibliographer (the first volume of which is completed), Psychological Review; and monthly parts of Chambers's Journal, All the Year Round, Household Words, Harper's Young People, Knowledge, Our Darlings, Sunday at Home, Sunday Magazine, Day of Rest, Boy's Own Paper, and Girl's Own Paper.

At a meeting, on Tuesday, of the Birmingham Town Council the Mayor read a letter from Cardinal Newman inclosing a cheque of £20 towards the library fund.

Mr. Stuart Cumberland will give next Friday evening, in Exeter Hall (the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair), his marvellous reproductions and explanations of so-called spiritual phenomena and illustrations in thought reading. He will give an entire change of manifestations at the same place on Saturday afternoon next.

Sir S. Northcote presided last Saturday evening at a dinner at Exeter in aid of the Commercial Travellers' Association, taking occasion to commend the system of thrift which formed the basis of such organisations, and at the same time pointing out the important position of the commercial travellers themselves as links in the home trade contributing to the development of the country's commerce.

The Queen has approved of the honour of knighthood being conferred on the following gentlemen holding the office of Chief Justice in the Colonies:—Richard Cayley, Chief Justice of the Island of Ceylon; George Philipps, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Hong-Kong and its dependencies; James Marshall, Chief Justice of the Gold Coast Colony; Henry James Burford Hancock, Chief Justice of the Leeward Islands; Adam Gib Ellis, Chief Judge of the Supreme Court of the Colony of Mauritius.

A fine etching, by M. Charles Waltner, of the well-known picture called "The Evening Hymn," by Mr. George Mason, A.R.A., has been published by Messrs. Colnaghi, Pall-mall East. This picture, at the Royal Academy Exhibition of 1868, was one which attracted much interest by its graceful and tender treatment of a subject appealing to refined sympathetic feeling. It represents a few English country girls, in the fading light of an autumn sunset, walking homeward across the fields, apparently from church or chapel, and singing over again the last hymn of the evening service.

Hector,
eighteen 64-ton guns.

Valiant,
eighteen 64-ton guns.

Defence,
eighteen 64-ton guns.

Lord Warden,
eighteen 64-ton guns.

Esperance,
ten 64-ton guns.

Hercules,
eight 18-ton guns, four 12-ton guns.

Penelope,
ten 12-ton guns, five 64-ton guns.

Warrior,
ten 12-ton guns, sixteen 64-ton guns.



Monarch,
four 25-ton guns, two 64-ton guns.

Iris,
ten 64-pounders.

Superb,
sixteen 18-ton guns.

Alexandra,
two 25-ton guns, ten 18-ton guns.

Timonius,
four 25-ton guns, four 18-ton guns.

Invincible,
ten 12-ton, five 64-ton guns.

Heda,
torpedo-boat.

Agincourt,
seventeen 12-ton guns.

Halcon,
dispatch-boat.

Indefatigable,
four 25-ton guns, seventeen 12-ton, seven 64-ton guns.

Minotaur,
seventeen 12-ton guns.

THE CRISIS IN EGYPT: THE BRITISH FLEET AVAILABLE TO DEFEND OUR INTERESTS IN THE EAST.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

A wet Ascot week is little less than a national calamity, and early on Tuesday morning the outlook was as unpromising as it well could be. This gloomy state of affairs doubtless prevented many intending visitors from journeying to the famous heath, so, though the rain ceased long before racing began and the afternoon proved as fine as could be wished, the attendance was far smaller than usual. According to custom, proceedings commenced with the Trial Stakes, in which the slashing Valentino gave weight and a good beating to four somewhat moderate opponents. Tristan had only Chippendale to beat in the Gold Vase, as Credo, the third runner, was merely started to assist the French crack. Lord Bradford's old horse looked well enough, but he has grown cunning of late, and must be a difficult animal to train, owing to his unfortunate habit of breaking blood-vessels. He was well beaten directly they turned into the straight, and Tristan gained the easiest of victories. It will be a great pity if M. Lefèvre's colt is not allowed to have a cut at Foxhall in the Cup, though there is certainly every temptation to reserve him for the rich Hardwicke Stakes on Friday. There was not much character about the ten runners for the Prince of Wales's Stakes, if we except Quicklime, a good, honest colt, and a thoroughly consistent performer. Parsebearer has evidently been completely overrated, Executor is a confirmed rogue, Gareth is very moderate, and the less said about the other half-dozen the better. Under these circumstances slight odds were laid on Quicklime, in spite of his 5 lb. penalty and the 7 lb. allowance claimed by the majority of the others, and his clever victory did not do much to improve his position in the St. Leger quotations. Mr. Houldsworth, unlucky as he is elsewhere, generally manages to win a race or two at Ascot, and, after her grand fight with Hauteur at Epsom, Lilac appeared to have a capital chance of scoring for the "green and gold" in the Twenty-fifth Biennial Stakes. She beat all the other fancied ones cleverly enough, but found an unexpected conqueror in The Duke, a son of Barbillion and Lady Abbess, who has been highly tried on two or three occasions this season, but disappointed his party sadly both at Northampton and Newmarket. The field of eight that contested the Ascot Stakes were very fair samples of handicap horses, though it cannot be said that there was anything of very high class amongst them. It had been understood that Archer would ride Fortissimo (8 st. 7 lb.), but he appeared on the back of Retreat (8 st. 7 lb.), which made that horse, who looked remarkably well, a very warm favourite. Edelweiss (7 st. 9 lb.) was also well backed, and Exeter (8 st. 13 lb.) had plenty of friends. Faugh-a-Ballagh (6 st. 2 lb.) made some show of a race with Retreat; but the latter won with plenty in hand, and has thus made up for the disappointment of last year, when he came in first for this race, but was disqualified on the ground of a cannon, and the stakes and bets awarded to Teviotdale. Edelweiss was a poor third; and old Exeter, who seems fairly "played out," could not improve on his performance of last year. There were twelve runners for the Maiden Plate, which invariably produces a good field. This time, little Martin, carrying about three stone of dead weight, had the mount on Blue Rock, who did manage to finish third, but had no chance against Fulmen, a well-named son of Galopin and Lightning. Up to this time, backers had had matters pretty much their own way; but the ring got a turn in the Twenty-eighth Triennial Stakes, the odds of 7 to 2 on Limestone being cleverly upset by Privateer, his solitary opponent.

Wednesday proved a regular bookmakers' day, as three or four hot favourites were upset in rapid succession. The opposition to Shotover in the Ascot Derby was very feeble, and her 10 lb. penalty did not prevent her from securing an easy victory. Geheimniss did not fare so well in the Fern Hill Stakes, and perhaps it was too much to ask her to contest a burst of four furlongs after a preparation for a comparatively long race. She never seemed fairly to get into her stride, and could not quite reach Narcissa, against whom 20 to 1 might have been obtained. There were just a score of runners for the Royal Hunt Cup, and Sweetbread (6 st. 4 lb.), who shared the position of favourite with Ishmael (7 st. 12 lb.) at the finish, secured the easiest possible victory from Edensor (7 st. 8 lb.) and the Peine de Cœur colt (7 st. 2 lb.). Of course, long odds were laid on St. Marguerite for the Coronation Stakes, but she tired to nothing under her 7 lb. extra, and Rozelle, another 20 to 1 chance, won the rich prize for Mr. Houldsworth. After his clever victory of the previous day, The Duke was backed against the field for the Thirtieth Triennial Stakes, but had no chance with Symphony, a daughter of Petrarch and Bowstring, who was tried highly before her defeat at Epsom, and should do further credit to her young sire.

The annual sale of the yearlings bred at Marden Park took place at Sandown Park on Saturday last, and the result proved that there is still plenty of money in the market for really good animals. Twenty-six lots were offered, and a purchaser found for every one of them, the aggregate amount realised being 7515 gs., or an average of about 289 gs. A beautiful filly by Hermit from Breakwater (1050 gs.) made the highest price, in spite of having been foaled with only one eye; she was knocked down to Mr. Long, and will ultimately go to Australia. An own sister to the speedy Sabella, by Blair Athol—Jocosa (850 gs.), came next on the list, and was followed by a son of Craig Millar and Hedge Rose (600 gs.), who broke loose and gave an exhibition of his galloping powers round the paddock just before being led into the ring. A colt by Hermit—Miss Bell (580 gs.), a filly by Wild Oats—Crinon (560 gs.), and a filly by Strathconan—Lady Augusta (500 gs.), were about the best of the remainder.

There seems to be no end to the long scores that are being made in all kinds of cricket-matches this season, and bowlers continue to have a very bad time of it. After one or two narrow escapes, the Australians have suffered their first defeat, Cambridge University very unexpectedly beating them by six wickets. It is almost unnecessary to state that this triumph was obtained mainly by the aid of the three Studds. Mr. C. T. Studd (118), J. E. K. Studd (66), and G. B. Studd (42 and 48), all batted grandly; and, amongst the Colonials, A. C. Bannerman (50) and Messrs. T. Horan (51) and G. Giffen (59) did most of the scoring. Our visitors then journeyed on to Manchester, where they beat Lancashire by four wickets. Messrs. Massie (47 and 31) and Murdoch (65 and 27) fully maintained their great reputation; and, for the county, Barlow (not out, 66) and Mr. A. G. Steel (50) did most of the scoring. The Notts men had all their work to do to defeat Surrey by four wickets, a result mainly due to the fine play of Barnes (58 and 48) and Scotton (49). On the other side, Read (not out, 37), and Messrs. W. W. Read (56) and J. Shuter (44) all did well. The victory of Yorkshire over Derbyshire was regarded as a matter of course, and was gained by eight wickets. There was no remarkable scoring on either side, Bates (54) coming out at the head of the poll. The draw between the M.C.C. and Ground and Leicestershire proved a very sensational affair.

The second wicket of the club fell for 19, and then Barnes (266) and Midwinter (187) carried the score to 473 before they were parted. They thus contributed no less than 454 while they were together, a performance quite without parallel; Panter (not out, 46) did best for Leicestershire. A wonderfully close and exciting contest between Surrey and Middlesex resulted in the success of the former by 25 runs. Messrs. A. P. Lucas (53), W. W. Read (74), E. O. Powell (53), and S. Colman (68), a member of the Clapham C.C., who had never previously represented his county, all did well for Surrey; but the fine batting of Messrs. A. J. Webbe (31 and 66) and S. W. Scott (35 and 126) very nearly snatched the game out of the fire. The Surrey men are to be specially congratulated on the result, as, this week, Middlesex has inflicted a crushing defeat on Gloucestershire by no less than ten wickets; Mr. G. B. Studd (84) was again in grand form for the winners.

About the only feature of the Civil Service Sports—which were held at Lillie-bridge on Saturday last—was the grand performance of W. George in the open mile. He covered the full distance in 4 min. 19 2-5 sec., which is the best time on record by nearly four seconds. The exhibitions of the Civil Servants themselves were, with one or two exceptions, melancholy in the extreme.

Another "best on record" was accomplished on the same afternoon, at the annual meeting of the West Kent Cycling Club, where H. L. Cortis rode a full mile in 2 min. 43 1-5 sec.

The Channel match of the New Thames Yacht Club was sailed last Saturday from Southend to Harwich. The first prize was won by the *Miranda*, the second by the *Lorna*, and the third by *Buttercup*. The *Mignonette* and the *Eva* were successful in a handicap match to Harwich.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

ITALY.

King Humbert has consented to become godfather to the grandson of the Prince Imperial of Germany.

Garibaldi died at Caprera yesterday week. A profound impression has been created in Italy (and not in Italy alone) by his death. The Chamber of Deputies at Rome has adjourned till the 12th inst., as a sign of mourning. A monument is to be erected to him at the expense of the State, while pensions of 10,000f. have been voted to his widow and to each of his five children. In his will Garibaldi has left instructions that his body should be cremated, his ashes remaining in Caprera. A memoir of Garibaldi appears on another page, and his portrait is given with this Number.

GERMANY.

Prince Charles, the Emperor's only living brother, has met with a serious accident. He left Berlin last Saturday on his way to Wiesbaden, and on account of his great age and weakness stopped the night at Cassel, where the accident, the breaking of the left thigh bone, occurred on Sunday in his bed-room. It must be remembered that the Prince is in his eighty-first year, which makes his condition precarious.

Yesterday week the German Antarctic expedition, consisting of Dr. Schrader and six companions, sailed by the Hamburg mail-steamer for Monte Video, whence it will proceed by Imperial corvette to the island of South Georgia, to establish a scientific station for meteorological observations.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Herr von Kallay, late Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has been made Imperial Minister of Finance with the administration of Bosnia and the Herzegovina.

RUSSIA.

Last Saturday the Czar again visited St. Petersburg, attending a mass for the soul of the late Empress of Russia. He afterwards visited the Winter Palace, and returned to Peterhoff.

An Exhibition of Russian products was opened on Thursday week at Moscow, by the Grand Duke Vladimir. The Metropolitan said the Exhibition evidenced an amount of progress which should be the source of pride to every true Russian.

The *Official Messenger* publishes an Imperial order abolishing the present West Siberian Government, and establishing a Government of the Steppes, to include the territories of Akmolinsk, Semipalatinsk, and Semiretchensk.

GREECE.

The King and Queen and the Royal Family returned to Athens on the 1st inst., from their cruise; on the 2nd, being the fête of Prince Constantine, a Te Deum was sung in the Cathedral. The Court went to Tatoi on Sunday for a few weeks.

AMERICA.

A strike of iron and steel workers extends over a large area. A serious riot has occurred in Chicago in connection with the ironworkers' strike. A number of men who had refused to join the strike were dragged from a railway train and beaten. The assailants used pistols, and Judge Pillsbury, of the Appellate Court, was mortally wounded.

The Supreme Court of the district of Columbia sitting in banco has refused the application made by Guiteau's counsel for leave to reopen the whole case.

CANADA.

Princess Louise landed at Quebec on Sunday under a Royal salute, and was received by the Marquis of Lorne. Her Royal Highness, who is in excellent health, was presented with an address in French, by the Mayor of Quebec, and was most heartily cheered by the people.

It is stated that the Governor-General has given his assent to the Deceased Wife's Sisters Bill, which was passed by the Dominion House of Commons by 137 votes to 34, and by the Senate, on the third reading, by 38 votes to 11.

Mr. Frank Smith succeeds the Hon. John O'Connor as Postmaster-General.

In British Columbia the Premier, Mr. G. A. Walkern, has resigned, and has been appointed Judge, in the room of Judge Robertson, deceased. The Hon. R. Beaven, the Minister of Finance and Agriculture, has been called upon to form a Ministry, and new elections will be held immediately.

The Speaker of the Manitoba Legislature has resigned in consequence of alleged gross corruption and disregard of provincial rights by the Government. It is reported that the Government will appeal to the people immediately.

The Duke of Manchester, who is at Chicago, acting on behalf of a Scotch Company, has bought the Canada Pacific Railway with the ten million of acres of land assigned to the promoters of the railway by the Dominion Government. The intention is to carry out a large scheme of colonisation.

Serious injury has been done by fire at the Quebec station of the Grand Trunk Railway. The loss is variously estimated at from four to nine hundred thousand dollars.

AUSTRALIA.

The Colonial Treasurer of Victoria has introduced his financial statement in the Legislative Assembly. The revenue for the last financial year, including the balance of revenue and expenditure of £188,000, was £5,750,000, being £316,000 in excess of the estimates. The expenditure was £5,370,000, exclusive of £305,000 applied for the redemption of Treasury

Bonds. The Customs revenue shows an increase during the year of £169,000, and the railway revenue of £115,000. The Treasurer estimates the revenue for the present financial year at £5,610,000, and the expenditure at £5,570,000. The actual surplus at the close of the year is estimated at £36,000, which is proposed to be applied in reducing the beer excise, establishing a penny postage, and remitting the tea duty.

Sir Arthur Blyth, K.C.M.G., the Agent-General for South Australia, has received the following telegram from the Government at Adelaide, dated the 3rd inst.:—"Parliament was formally opened on June 1. The Governor's speech proposes an extension of the Adelaide and Nairne Railway to Border Town; the construction of a railway from Palmerston (in the northern territory) to Pine Creek; the extension of the Port Augusta and Government Gun's Railway towards June Creek and the colony of Queensland; and an extension of the Hallett and Terowie Railway towards the Barrier Ranges. The revenue for last financial year exceeded the amount estimated. Splendid rains have fallen throughout the colony."

The Natal Legislative Council was opened on Wednesday.

Twenty lives have been lost by fire in a Swedish village, the poor-house being ignited by lightning.

According to a telegram published in Paris, the insurgents in the Soudan have succeeded in capturing Khartoum, the chief city of the province.

For some time past the most vigorous measures have been taken for the destruction of the locust plague in Cyprus. Fully seven-eighths of the whole quantity of locusts with which the island is infested have been destroyed.

The breech-piece of one of the new fifteen-pounder breech-loading guns on board H.M.S. *Swiftsure* gave way last week while that vessel was at Madeira. One man was killed, and three others were injured.

Lieutenant-General Thomas L. J. Galwey, R.E., Inspector-General of Fortifications and Director of Works, has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Bermudas or Somers Islands.

Some excitement has been caused at Calcutta by the issue of new regulations as to the importation of oils. Replying to a remonstrance from the Chamber of Commerce, the Indian Government has promised to consider the matter.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.

The plants in the Rhododendron Walk, Windsor Great Park are now in full bloom.

Captain Douglas Galton has accepted the presidency of the forthcoming Sanitary Congress at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The Crystal Palace of the Dublin Exhibition, including Leinster-hall, has been bought by Mr. J. Orrell Lever, M.P. It is to be re-erected, with additions, near Battersea Park.

The gardens of the Inner Temple have been thrown open in the evening for the benefit of the public, and will remain open during June, July, and August, every evening.

Yesterday week the Bath and West of England Show at Cardiff was brought to a close. As compared with previous meetings, this one has been a great success.

Miss Marianne North's Gallery at the Botanic Gardens, Kew, is open to the public at all hours when the gardens are open.

The Alton Loan and Art Exhibition will be opened in the Assembly Rooms next Friday, and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught will honour the exhibition with their presence.

By the kind permission of Mrs. Beevor, an amateur concert will be given at 129, Harley-street, next Thursday afternoon, to complete the fund for the Queen's scholarship at the Female School of Art, 43, Queen-square, Bloomsbury.

The *Sussex Daily News* states that the Royal Counties Agricultural Society's Show, to be held in Brighton on June 22 to 26, promises to be a great success. The prizes amount to over £2000, and the entries number 610.

Major-General G. W. A. Higginson, C.B., commanding the Home District, held a field-day in Hyde Park on Monday of all the available troops of the brigade of Guards at present stationed in the metropolis.

The annual visitation of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, took place last Saturday afternoon, when there was a large attendance, the various instruments furnishing the usual amount of interest.

Mr. Christie, M.P. for Lewes, has informed the Mayor of that Borough that he intends presenting the Corporation with a gold chain and badge of office, together with a gold mace, of the value of about £500.

Mr. John Charles Day, Q.C., of the South-Eastern Circuit, has been appointed to the vacant judgeship in the Queen's Bench Division, caused by the recent elevation of Mr. Justice Bowen to the Court of Appeal.

The great bell of St. Paul's was last Saturday afternoon formally dedicated to the service of the church, and the first strokes of the bell have satisfied all who have heard it of the sweetness of its tone and the impressiveness of its effect.

There were 2176 births and 1304 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 383, and the deaths 172, below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. Last week the fatal cases of smallpox in London were only six in number.

The massive obelisk of Anglesey marble, which has been erected on Tower-hill, Beaumaris, as a public memorial to the late Sir Richard Bulkeley, was unveiled, on the 1st inst., by his widow. The monument constitutes an important landmark to vessels navigating the Menai Straits.

The new Cunard steamer *Pavonia* was successfully launched from Messrs. Thompson's yard, Clyde Bank, Glasgow, last Saturday afternoon. Her extreme length is 440 feet, breadth 46 feet, depth 36 feet, horse-power over 4000. She is designed for the Atlantic trade.

New colours were last week presented to the 3rd Battalion of the Lincolnshire Regiment at the barracks, Lincoln. The presentation was made by the Lord Lieutenant of the county, Earl Brownlow, Colonel Lord Monson being in command. Colonel Appleyard, C.B., was also present.

Mr. Walter, M.P., opened a new Townhall at Reading last week, one of the most complete groups of public buildings ever provided for a town by the munificence of its citizens. It includes a townhall, a public library and reading-room, established and supported under the Free Libraries' Acts, a museum, schools of science and art, and a school of cookery.

Lord Sandwich has been presented by the officers of the Hunts Militia with a handsome silver equestrian statue, the mounted figure being an exact representation of his Lordship. The occasion for the testimonial is the retirement of the Earl from the colonelcy of the regiment, a position which he has held about thirty years, and the gift was handed over to the recipient at a banquet held last week.

THE SILENT MEMBER.

The Egyptian riddle remains unsolved. But it is, at least, reassuring that each diplomatic explanation of Earl Granville and Sir Charles Dilke in Parliament has hitherto tended to allay the anxiety occasioned by the reports from Cairo and Constantinople. The Foreign Secretary and his colleague, for instance, were on Monday able to inform the Marquis of Salisbury and Mr. Bourke, respectively, that, although the Sultan did not think a Conference on the Egyptian question necessary, yet he had not refused his assent. Further satisfaction was afforded by the official statements of Monday and Tuesday. Thus, in a characteristically terse answer, Sir Charles Dilke explicitly said all the Great Powers except Turkey were favourable to the idea of a Conference, in proposing which the Government had closely followed the precedent of the late Administration in 1876, when it appears that the Porte, swearing it would never consent, consented at the eleventh hour. Meanwhile, Dervish Pasha has been sent by the Sultan as Special Commissioner to Egypt, with instructions to restore order and re-establish the authority of the Khedive; and before Dervish Pasha arrived, Arabi Pasha had been commanded by the Porte to discontinue the building and arming of earthworks near the harbour of Alexandria. English residents have in large numbers left that port, the British and French squadrons watching which had been strengthened. As for the correspondence on Egyptian affairs between England and France, copies of the despatches are promised by the close of the present week. It will then be open to Mr. Ashmead Bartlett (as Sir Charles Dilke pointed out) to formally challenge the Egyptian policy of her Majesty's Government, if he should think fit.

Mr. Gladstone is seldom to be seen among the group of Privy Counsellors who are accustomed to watch the proceedings of the House of Lords from the space in front of the Throne. The Prime Minister was, however, a conspicuous figure there on Monday evening during the Marquis of Waterford's earnest and vigorous, clear, and resonantly delivered attack on the Government for the alleged negotiations which led to the "Kilmainham Treaty" with Mr. Parnell. So thoroughly had the subject been threshed in the Lower House that there was nothing new left for the noble Marquis to say. But it was noticed that the Premier listened with interest to the arguments of his Lordship; and looked grave when Earl Cowper rose to express his disagreement with his late colleagues as to the expediency of the sudden release of Mr. Parnell and his fellow suspects. Lord Carlingford's neat reply restored Mr. Gladstone's equanimity. The Earl of Dunraven did not achieve success as an exponent of Mark Twain's accent and manner, though his captious criticism of the Ministry hugely delighted the Opposition, the ironic vein being particularly relished by that master of irony, the Marquis of Salisbury. It was but a sham fight, however. After Earl Granville's lively answer to Lord Salisbury's lucid summing up, the Marquis of Waterford dropped the topic; and the Earl of Rosebery had the field open to him to cultivate his little bill for the reform of entail in Scotland. Their Lordships made amends for the unwonted length of Monday's sitting by attending for an hour only on Tuesday, when they advanced a stage the London Union of Benefices Bill and the Imprisonment for Contumacy Bill.

There will be a general agreement with Mr. Newdegate's proposition on Tuesday that "the business of England and Scotland in Parliament" is "unduly postponed." But Mr. Gladstone was unable to accept the suggested remedy of a Ministerial recommendation of "urgency" for the consideration of the Repression of Crime in Ireland Bill. Not to dwell upon the exceptional instance of the use of violent language by Mr. O'Kelly in flinging a retort at Mr. Forster (an offence against good taste for which the hon. member expressed his regret), the Irish Home-Rule members generally have exhibited a certain degree of moderation in pressing their numerous amendments. But the Government cling firmly to the main features of their stringent measure, and continue to defeat each adverse proposition by large majorities, Sir William Harcourt's determination in the matter prompting Mr. MacFarlane to paraphrase some lines from "H.M.S. Pinafore" in honour of the Home Secretary:—

In spite of all temptation
To understand another nation,
He remains an Englishman.

We accidentally omitted, in our publication of the 27th ult., to acknowledge our obligations to Mr. E. Price Edwards, of the Trinity House, author of an instructive little book on the Eddystone Lighthouse, from which we copied the sectional drawings of the Old and New Lighthouse Towers, and those of the Douglass six-wick burner, and of the chandelier in the Old Lighthouse.

"Nobody's Fault," written by Mr. Arthur Law, and produced at St. George's Hall on Monday last, is a play without a plot. Mr. Law has contented himself with collecting some amusing character sketches and with writing some graceful lyrics, which are set to pretty airs by Mr. Hamilton Clarke, whose music, if not strictly original, is always tuneful. Miss Edith Brandon is a dainty Devonshire ingénue; Mr. North Home, a young collegian; Miss Fanny Holland, an old maid of Utopian views; Mr. Alfred Reed, a retired admiral; and Mr. Corney Grain, an old Army pensioner, devoting his declining days to potato culture. With a pretty scene representing the flower garden of a cosy house on the Devon coast, and with a company of clever actors and vocalists, who do full justice to the dialogue and music, the success of the piece was assured. Mr. Grain's new sketch, "Small and Early," gives evidence of having been hurriedly written, yet one is never weary when Mr. Grain takes his seat at the piano.

One of the possible effects of the all-absorbing Irish legislation of the Session will be the shelving of some measures of practical utility on which the differences of opinion are small. Among these is the Canal Boats Act (1877) Amendment Bill, which is simply designed to give vitality to an enactment that concerns the moral, religious, and social welfare of tens of thousands of canal children, who not only escape the meshes of our Sunday schools, but evade day-school education, and is also intended to prevent overcrowding on board canal boats and barges. Mr. George Smith, of Coalville, whose activity in respect of this question is equalled only by his philanthropy, is naturally disquieted at the position of the question, which, as our readers know, he has made a speciality. The bill referred to, which is just now in the Upper House, needs something more than general sympathy—viz., official help. We have seen it stated that, if the emergency should arise, the Home Secretary will take it under his wing as one obnoxious to no one in the House, and following in the lines of former legislation. We trust this is true. The passing of even this comparatively small measure—which, however, affects some 40,000 children and many thousands of women—would be something to signalise what at the best is likely to be but a barren Session, and we hope Sir W. Harcourt will see his way to push through Mr. Smith's measure till it has received the Royal assent.

THE COURT.

At Balmoral her Majesty celebrated her birthday with a ball to the servants, tenantry, and gillies of the several Royal Highland estates, the Queen being present, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Princesses Elizabeth and Irene of Hesse. The Rev. Archibald and Mrs. Campbell, of Crathie, were also present. The next day her Majesty and Princess Elizabeth of Hesse drove to Alt-na-Guithasach. Lord Carlingford left yesterday week. The Royal family and the Queen were at Divine service on Sunday, performed at the castle by the Rev. A. Campbell. Her Majesty received news of the safe arrival of Princess Louise of Lorne at Quebec, where she was met by her husband; and received by the people with due honours. The Queen's excursions are varied every day to the principal points of interest in the neighbourhood, her Majesty being usually accompanied by Princess Beatrice and the two young Princesses of Hesse.

The second State ball at Buckingham Palace is fixed for the 21st, and the State concert for the 28th inst.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince returned to Marlborough House yesterday week after his various duties at Great Yarmouth. His Royal Highness went to the Gaiety Theatre in the evening, and also accompanied the Princess to a ball given by Lord and Lady Carrington at their residence in Whitehall-yard. The next morning his Royal Highness attended the annual guard-mounting parade at the Horse Guards in celebration of her Majesty's birthday, at which the Princess, with her daughters, and Prince Frederick William of Hesse were present. After the parade the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, Prince Frederick William of Hesse, and Countess Erbach lunched with their Royal Highnesses at Marlborough House. This day, being the anniversary of the Empress of Russia's death, the Duchess of Edinburgh remained at home. The Prince went to the afternoon performance at the Gaiety Theatre, and dined with the Premier in Downing-street, afterwards going to Countess Granville's birthday reception, at the Foreign Office. The Princess, with the Duchess of Teck, was at the Gaiety Theatre in the evening. Their Royal Highnesses went to Eton on Monday for the "Speech Day," when the Prince uncovered a screen which had been erected by old Etonians as a memorial to officers, formerly members of the school, who fell in the late campaigns in Afghanistan and South Africa; their Royal Highnesses afterwards luncheon with the Provost of the College. Subsequently the Princess unveiled a window which has been recently erected in Holy Trinity Church, Windsor, to commemorate the merciful escape of her Majesty from the late attempt on her life. Their Royal Highnesses went to Cowarth Park in the evening for the Ascot week; the usual semi-state being observed on the opening, and on the Cup days, in the progress of the Royal party to the course.

The Prince will preside at a festival dinner in aid of the funds of the London Fever Hospital, at Willis's Rooms, next Wednesday.

The Duke of Edinburgh presided at a meeting in connection with the Royal College of Music held at Maidstone yesterday week. His Royal Highness, who was warmly received, lunched with the Mayor. On Monday the Duke presided at a meeting of the general committee of the Great International Fisheries Exhibition, when it was stated that the United States Congress propose to vote 50,000 dols. for the expenses attending their share in the exhibition. It was resolved to apply to the Treasury for a grant in aid. In reply to a suggestion of Professor Leone Levi, his Royal Highness said that he was himself preparing a paper on the fishing population, containing information which he hoped would be of service.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught were present last Saturday at the annual athletic sports of members of the Civil Service, on the conclusion of which the Duchess of Connaught presented the prizes to the successful competitors.

The Duke of Albany has consented to open the new hospital in Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, on the 29th inst.

The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz left St. James's Palace for Dover on Sunday evening en route for Germany.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

Miss Margaret Stafford Northcote, second daughter of Sir Stafford Northcote, was married on the 1st inst. at Upton Pyne parish church, to Mr. Frederick Shelley, of Shobrooke Park, second son of the late Rev. Sir Frederick Shelley. The bridegroom's brother, Sir Frederick Shelley, was best man; the ceremony being performed by the bride's brothers, the Rev. J. S. Northcote, Rector of Upton Pyne, and the Rev. A. F. Northcote, Rector of Dedbrooke. A hundred and fifty guests were at the wedding breakfast, including the principal tenantry. Others upon the estates—men, women, and children—were entertained at dinner in a marquee on the grounds, and the evening was wound up by a dance.

The marriage of the Hon. Patrick Greville-Nugent, fourth son of Lord Greville, of Clonyn, with Ermengarda, only daughter and heiress of the late Mr. Augustus Ogilvy, of Cove Dumfriesshire, was solemnised on Monday, at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge. The bridesmaids were Lady Maude and Lady Gwendolen Cecil, Miss Mary Beresford-Hope, the Hon. Edith Hill Trevor and the Hon. Rosa Hood (cousins of the bridegroom), Miss Katharine Stuart-Wortley, Miss Ruby Spencer Churchill, and the Hon. Hilda Sugden. The youthful son of Lord and Lady Trevor, the Hon. Marcus Hill Trevor, acted as page, carrying the bride's train.

Mr. F. E. G. Astley (Scots Guards), eldest son of Sir John Astley, Bart., was married also on Monday to Lady Gertrude Pelham, only daughter of the late Earl of Yarborough, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, by the Rev. A. Aylmer Astley, uncle of the bridegroom, the bride being given away by her brother, the Earl of Yarborough, who entertained the wedding party at breakfast at his house in Arlington-street. The newly-married pair left for Eastleigh House, Mr. Hugo Astley's place in Wilts, for the honeymoon. The band of the Scots Guards was in attendance, and numerous non-commissioned officers and men of the bridegroom's company of the Scots Guards were at the church. The tenantry of the Elsham, Worlaby, and Brocklesby estates made valuable gifts in silver plate to the bridegroom.

Lord Rossmore's marriage with Miss Naylor is fixed to take place next Wednesday afternoon at All Saints' Church, Ennismore-gardens.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that in the third week of May there were 87,875 paupers, of whom 40,080 were indoor and 38,795 outdoor. This shows a decrease of 692 as compared with the corresponding week of 1881, but an increase of 2459 and 5423 as compared with 1880 and 1879. The vagrants relieved in the metropolis on the last day of the third week of May numbered 830, of whom 621 were men, 181 women, and 28 children under sixteen years of age.

BENEVOLENCE AND SELF-HELP.

Several meetings for a charitable purpose have recently taken place in London, the following being the most important:—

Sir Thomas Brassey, M.P., presided last week at the anniversary festival of the Printers' Pension, Almshouse, and Orphan Asylum Corporation, held in the Freemasons' Tavern. The collection amounted to £800, including £100 from the chairman.

Sir Moses Montefiore gave on the 1st inst. an entertainment and tea in honour of her Majesty's birthday to the children of the Jews' Infant Schools, numbering 1000, also to the teachers, pupil-teachers, and staff.

The trustees of public charities at Faversham have accepted an offer of Mr. Richard Gibbs, son of the late Mr. W. Gibbs, of that town, to spend £2500 in erecting a second grade school for girls, to be called "The William Gibbs School," in memory of his father.

The Earl of Morley presided, at the Royal United Service Institution, at the thirty-first annual general court of the Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows. It was stated that there were sixty widows in the institution, and that 169 had been elected since its opening.

Princess Frederica's Convalescent Home for Married Women and their Infants was opened May 27. Owing to Princess Frederica's absence from England for her health, there could be no public ceremony. Any subscriber, on application to the sister-in-charge, Corfe House, East Molesey, can obtain admission for a patient. Flowers, fruit, old linen, money, &c., will be gladly received.

A meeting of the committee of the fund for the relief of the Jewish sufferers by persecution in Russia was held on Monday at the Mansion House. It was stated that the fund amounts to £82,458 in all, and there remains in hand £25,000. Reports were given as to the work already done, and arrangements were made to advance more money to those engaged in the labour of relief.

The fourth annual Prison Conference was held on Tuesday at the Westminster Palace Hotel, Sir U. J. Kay-Shuttleworth presiding. Resolutions were adopted recommending that a discharged prisoners' aid society should be attached to every prison, and suggesting alterations in the dietary in a certain class of cases, as well as directing attention to the travelling charges of discharged prisoners.

Mr. Thomas Charrington took the chair at the annual meeting of the East London Hospital for Children, held at the Cannon-street Hotel. The new patients treated during the year numbered 11,286, and the attendances of out-patients and casualty cases were 27,767. The gross pecuniary receipts were £7633, as against £11,313 for the previous year, the falling off being in donations and legacies. The total expenditure was £8915, of which £1998 was for an extension of building, and £147 in respect to the Convalescent Home at Mellis.

The Rev. R. S. Jukes, 52, Albion-road, Dalston, E., pleads for funds to enable him to give a "pleasant day" in the Forest to his Sunday School Band of Hope children and aged people connected with St. James's Mission, 20, Rosoman-street, Clerkenwell, E.C.; and the committee of the Fox-court Ragged Schools, Gray's-inn-road, appeal for funds to enable them to take 400 children from their overcrowded and unhealthy dwellings for a day's recreation in the fresh air. Contributions will be received by the treasurer, Mr. H. W. Elcum, 13, Bedford-row, W.C.; and by Mr. Thomas Fagg, hon. sec., 136, Pentonville-road, N.—The help of the benevolent is also solicited to enable "a day in the country" to be given to about 350 children attending the Sunday schools of the Church of St. Andrew and St. Philip, Kensal Town. Donations may be sent to the Vicar, the Rev. K. Towers, St. Andrew's Vicarage, Harrow-road; or to Mr. J. H. Roberts (Churchwarden and Superintendent of the Boys' Sunday School), 96, Ladbroke-grove-road, Notting-hill, W.

The following events, among others, are announced:—The Charity Commissioners have given notice that, under the authority of the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, they will next Monday, at the Vestry Hall, St. Martin-in-the-Fields, inquire into the foundations, endowments, and objects of the parochial charities, their present circumstances, and whether any and what improvements may be made in the management or application thereof. The inquiry will be public.—Lord Derby, the president, will open the extension building of the Brompton Hospital for Consumption next Tuesday afternoon.—The Prince of Wales will preside at a dinner in aid of the London Fever Hospital's funds, at Willis's Rooms, next Wednesday.—Under the patronage of the Duchess of Connaught, an amateur performance, in aid of the fund for the relief of ladies in distress from non-payment of rent in Ireland, will be given at the Savoy Theatre next Wednesday afternoon. The pieces selected for the occasion are Mr. Byron's comedy "Old Soldiers" and Mr. Gilbert's "Creatures of Impulse." Mr. C. H. Stephenson has been brought specially from the Gaiety Theatre, Dublin, to stage-manage the performance, and the characters will be represented by Major Onslow (20th Hussars) and Mrs. Onslow, Captain Moore Lane (A.P.D.) and Mrs. Moore Lane, Mrs. Langley, Mrs. C. H. Stephenson, Mr. R. Martin, Mr. H. Stopford, A.D.C. (Coldstream Guards), Captain Somerset Maxwell, and Captain M'Calmont.—The Duke of Cambridge, supported by the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, will preside at the annual dinner, to be held at Willis's Rooms, St. James's, next Friday, in aid of the funds of the National Hospital for Diseases of the Heart and Paralysis, Soho-square.—Canon Farrar has consented to preside at a public dinner to be held at the Star and Garter, at Richmond, on Saturday, June 24, to celebrate the first anniversary of the opening of the Richmond free public library.—The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress will hold a rose show on June 30 (not 29th as previously stated), at the Mansion House, in aid of the proposed Scarlet Fever Convalescent Home and of the Royal Hospital for Women and Children, Waterloo Bridge-road. The exhibition will consist of 10,000 roses from the gardens of the principal growers, arranged with ferns and other accessories in an artistic manner. There will also be an exhibition by amateur growers, among them some of the leading citizens who have taken up the idea with great spirit. Mr. J. Forsyth Johnson, Horticultural Director of the Alexandra Palace, has been intrusted with the arrangements.—The Lord Mayor will preside at the twelfth annual meeting of the Cabdrivers' Benevolent Association, to be held at the Guildhall, City, on Friday evening, the 30th inst.—The Earl of Clarendon will preside at the annual prizegiving to the children of the London Orphan Asylum to take place on July 1.—Mr. Henry Irving and Miss Ellen Terry have consented to take part in a dramatic matinee in aid of the funds of the Royal Hospital for Children and Women, Waterloo Bridge-road, on Wednesday, July 5, at Willis's Rooms.—The Prince and Princess of Wales have fixed Saturday, July 8, for their visit to Strawberry-hill, Twickenham, to open the new wing of the Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage.

At the Crystal Palace, on Thursday, the first great firework display of the season took place, with many splendid effects.



HAMILTON PALACE, SCOTLAND, THE SEAT OF THE DUKE OF HAMILTON.



DEPARTURE OF THE ARCTIC YACHT KARA TO SEARCH FOR MR. LEIGH SMITH.

LEIGH SMITH SEARCH EXPEDITION.

It is some relief to the general feeling of anxiety respecting the position of Mr. Leigh Smith to know that of the two British vessels which will endeavour to relieve him, should he be unable to make his way out of the ice, one is actually on her way North at the present moment. This vessel is the *Kara*, a beautiful little ketch, which has been specially built for that purpose, at Harvey's yard, Wyvenhoe, for Sir Henry Gore-Booth, and is provided with every appliance which practical experience could suggest. It is Sir Henry's intention to reconnoitre the edge of the ice in the Barents Sea, search the coasts of Novaya Zemlya, and co-operate generally, according to circumstances, with the *Hope*, a powerful steam-whaler, which is expected to sail shortly on the same quest. Although only forty-five tons register, it is not too much to say that no better-equipped or stronger vessel for her size than the *Kara* has ever sailed for the Arctic seas; and, if fortune favours her gallant crew, they may be able to render valuable service. Sir Henry, who commands his own ship, is himself an experienced Arctic navigator, and he is accompanied by Mr. W. J. A. Grant, who was with Mr. Leigh Smith in his successful expedition of 1880, and whose long and continuous services in the Arctic regions render him a most valuable colleague. The sailing-master is Captain Bannerman, of the Dundee whaling fleet, in which the mate has also served; and Sir Henry's servant, and five able seamen, make up a crew of ten all told. The *Kara* left St. Katharine Dock on Saturday, the 27th ult., and was towed down to the Nore light-ship, whence she proceeded under sail with a fair wind and everything in her favour. Our illustration represents the moment when the brave little vessel was hoisting her mainsail, after parting from the tug, and exchanging hearty cheers with the friends who had accompanied her thus far in order to wish the gallant voyagers God-speed in their arduous and unselfish errand.

HAMILTON PALACE.

The English origin of the family of Hamilton is said to be "undoubted," and it has been traced back to that of Robert, third Earl of Leicester, who died in 1190. The heraldic bearings of three cinquefoils on a field gules, still on the Hamilton shield, belonged to that of Earl Robert. The name Hamilton is also supposed to have come from the south, and to be a variation of the word Hambleton, which is common to many old manors about Bucks, and in other English counties. But Cadzow would in all probability be the older name, for the stream which passes through the town of Hamilton, and runs underground close to the palace, is still known as "Cadzow Burn." Cadzow Castle, and the old forest of the same name, are on the Avon River, from which they ought to have derived their name, and are a mile or so away from the Cadzow Burn. The older legends of the country have the name of Cadzow connected with them. It was Rhydderch, the King of Strath Clyde, and his Queen Lanqueth, who lived at Cadzow in the time of St. Mungo, to which belongs the legend of the Fish and the Ring, forming part of the emblems in the Glasgow City Arms. King David I., of pious memory, is said to have hunted at Cadzow, and he made the grant of the church at Cadzow to the Cathedral of Glasgow. The Scottish Kings in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries held their Courts at Cadzow. In none of these instances is Hamilton mentioned.

The town of Hamilton stands on rising ground on the south, its lower edge being close to the palace; but this was evidently an extension of an older town which existed, and which



SIR J. B. LAWES, BART., AGRICULTURAL CHEMIST.
SEE NEXT PAGE.

surrounded the palace. The lower town was distinguished from the other by being called the Netherton. That this was the oldest part of the place there is evidence to be found in the existence of an ancient mote-hill; and near it is an old stone cross, with rude sculptures on it, said to have been the Cross of the Netherton. This is on the north-west of the palace; and the old collegiate church, where the Hamilton family were all buried previously to the erection of the new mausoleum, stood on the north, showing that in former times the residence of the Lord of this region was in the centre of the town. It is not many years since one side of the main street was taken down to give more space between the palace and the town. In this operation the old Tolbooth, or jail, was preserved, and now stands within the grounds as a relic of the past. Even with this clearing, the Palace is still too close to the houses of the town for that privacy which is desirable.

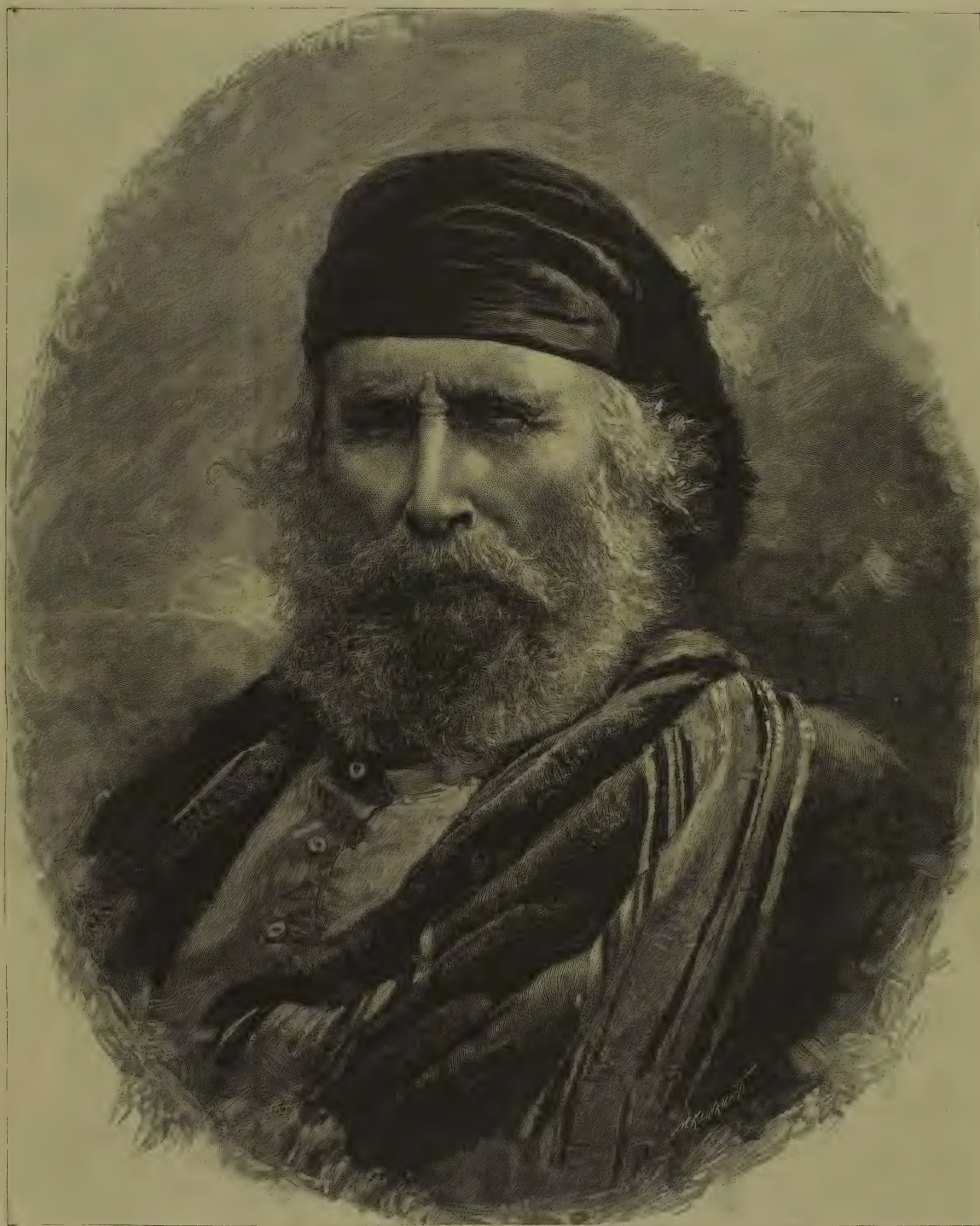
It was not till after the Battle of Bannockburn that the Barony of Cadzow was transferred to the ancestor of the present family of Hamilton. Walter Fitz-Gilbert of Hamilton, who in 1296 held lands in Lanarkshire, had acknowledged fealty to Edward I., as sovereign, or Liege Lord over Scotland. In 1314 he held the Castle of Bothwell for the English, but on the flight of the English nobles after Bannockburn, he surrendered the Castle to Bruce, and was rewarded by a grant of the lands and baronies of Cadzow, Machanshire, and

Kinneil. He was also made a Knight for his services. His successors are all called Hamiltons of Cadzow. It was in 1445 that Sir James Hamilton of Cadzow was created Lord Hamilton and his residence, known as "The Orchard," received the name of Hamilton. In 1474, Lord Hamilton married Princess Mary, who was then a widow, the eldest daughter of James II. It was from this relationship that the Parliament made the declaration, on the death of James V., that if Mary Queen of Scots should die, the Hamiltons should be next heirs to the Crown; and on this account they have ever since been regarded as a branch of the Royal Family. Boetius puts it that it was this alliance by which the Hamiltons were "decorit in the King's Blood." It was this Lord Hamilton who founded the Glasgow University.

On April 12, 1643, James, third Marquis of Hamilton, was created Duke of Hamilton, Marquis of Clydesdale, Earl of Arran and Cambridge, Lord Avon and Innerdale. He had no sons, but three daughters, the second of whom, Anne, according to the patent of creation, became Duchess. She married Lord William Douglas, Earl of Selkirk, who was created Duke of Hamilton for his own life. When he died the Duchess Anne resigned her titles in favour of her eldest son, who was created Duke of Hamilton. He was also created, in 1711, Duke of Brandon in England. In 1712 he fought a duel in Hyde Park with Lord Mohun, and was killed. It was Alexander, the tenth Duke, who married the daughter of Mr. Beckford, of Fonthill, which afterwards led to the Beckford Library becoming a part of the ducal palace at Hamilton. William Beckford, son of Alderman Beckford, Lord Mayor of London, inherited a fortune of £100,000 a year, including the estate at Fonthill. He devoted himself to literature. His most celebrated work was "Vathek: an Arabian Tale," which first appeared in French in 1784. Beckford purchased an estate at Cintra, in Portugal, where he built himself a magnificent palatial residence. On retiring from Cintra he raised another costly edifice at Fonthill Abbey, Wiltshire. Here he collected a vast quantity of valuable objects, including a splendid library. In 1822 Beckford sold everything except some family pictures and the principal books. These were removed to Hamilton Palace, where the Duke had a library constructed for them, which is known as the Beckford Library. The great and precious collection of books and manuscripts is now to be sold in London. Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson, at their rooms in Wellington-street, Strand, will begin the sale on Friday, the 30th inst., and it will go on for twelve days. Beckford's son-in-law, Duke Alexander, enjoyed his wealth and titles thirty-three years. He was succeeded by his only son, who died in 1863, when the present Duke, who was born in 1845, came into the title. His name is William Alexander Louis Stephen Douglas Hamilton. His mother was the Princess Mary of Baden. She had a second son, Lord Charles, who was in the 11th Hussars, and served as aide-de-camp to Lord Napier of Magdala in the Abyssinian Campaign. Princess Mary of Baden was a cousin of the late Emperor Napoleon, and occupied a prominent position in the French Court. The Duke of Hamilton is not only a Duke in Scotland and England; he is also Duke of Châtellerauld in France. The Abercorn family claim to be the descendants of the first Duke of Hamilton in the male line, being descended by the female line from Duchess Anne, and have laid claim at various times to the revenues of the Châtellerauld Duchy, but have not succeeded. The Emperor Napoleon III., in April, 1864, granted a new patent of the title to the present Duke. The French Law Courts, two years afterwards, gave a final decision.



PYRENEAN GOATS IN LONDON: SELLING THE MILK.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



G. Garibaldi

Lapina 22 aprile 88

SIR J. B. LAWES, BART.

Her Majesty the Queen has lately conferred a baronetcy upon this eminently useful and practical scientific man, who is a Hertfordshire country gentleman of hereditary landed estate, as well as the head of a great chemical manure factory and commercial company, with their works at Deptford, Millwall, and Barking Creek. Sir John Bennett Lawes was born in 1814, eldest son of the Squire of Rothamsted Manor, near St. Albans, and succeeded to his father's property in 1822. He was educated at Eton, and at Brazenose College, Oxford, but showed a strong preference for the science of chemistry, which he regularly studied in London. In October, 1834, he began his experimental application to agriculture, on his own land at Rothamsted, which is about twenty-five miles from London, near the Harpenden station of the Midland Railway. The effect of bone-dust as a manure, varying in different soils, with different plants, and in combination with other substances, occupied Mr. Lawes' attention for some years. He took out a patent, in 1842, for his invention of the manufacture of super-phosphate of lime, and started an establishment for that business on the banks of the Thames below London. In 1843 he engaged the assistance of Dr. Gilbert, the present director of the Rothamsted farm, and undertook with him a systematic series of agricultural investigations in the field, the feeding-shed, and the laboratory. In 1854 a testimonial was subscribed for presentation to Mr. Lawes, for the services he had rendered to British agriculture. It took the form of building him a new laboratory. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1854, and in 1867 the Royal medal was awarded to him conjointly with Dr. Gilbert by the Council of the Society. Sir John Lawes has also received a gold medal from the Imperial Agricultural Society of Russia. Last June the Emperor of Germany by Imperial decree awarded the gold medal of merit for agriculture to him and Dr. Gilbert jointly. The results of the Rothamsted investigations are to be found in the "Journals of the Royal Agricultural Society of England," the "Reports of the British Association for the Advancement of Science," the "Journal of the Chemical Society of London," the "Proceedings and Transactions of the Royal Society of London," the "Journal of the Society of Arts," the "Journal of the Horticultural Society of London," the *Edinburgh Veterinary Review*, the "Reports of the Royal Dublin Society," the *Philosophical Magazine*, the *Agricultural Gazette*, the *Chemical News*, and many official reports, pamphlets, and newspaper letters.

PYRENEAN GOATS IN LONDON.

Among the novelties which this year's season has brought to the London population, we may notice the herds of goats, which, under the vigilant care of rustic Pyrenean mountaineers, are to be seen within the last few weeks in almost every West-End thoroughfare. Their purpose is to supply the public with real goat's milk, the purity of which cannot be doubted, as it is obtained from the animal in the presence of the buyer. The nutritive properties of goat's milk, and its suitability as a food for infants and convalescents, have frequently been observed. We only mention this new industry as lending a novel and agreeable feature to our street life, and as the subject of one of our Illustrations. Every morning the eight or nine little bands, each composed of from six to ten goats, start on their rounds in different parts of town, each under the care of a robust driver, whose dark face and his attire, an azure blouse, with the Basque cap on his head, show his foreign nationality. The scene is very picturesque and original, as they go along the streets, driving their goats, often stopping for the distribution of their milk to the maid-servants or children. The animals are afterwards taken into the Parks, or to grazing places in the suburbs, where they remain for a part of the day, always surrounded by a crowd of spectators, amongst whom there are a great number of children, whose great delight is to approach the goats. These animals are very tame, and seem to take great pleasure in the presence of their juvenile admirers, who for a very modest sum can enjoy a cup full of thick and frothy milk. When they are met in some secluded spot of the Parks, whence the housetops entirely disappear behind a thick curtain of summer foliage, anyone hearing the melodious, though plaintive, tunes played by the goatherd would think himself transported into some Arcadian land. The Pyrenean peasant has a musical instrument, half flute and half whistle, to the sound of which the goats will promptly rally. A long and very light whip is used to stimulate their march, and also when they show any tendency to give trouble; but this is very seldom used, and the animals are treated with the utmost kindness by their keepers. The people from that part of France, between the banks of the Garonne and the steep Pyrenees, have the reputation of being very peaceable, kind, and hospitable; they are very well known to English tourists, who, at the approach of the winter season, go to Biarritz or to Bagnères to seek more sunshine than our country can afford to give. In the evening all the herd is collected; the goats, sixty in number, find shelter and rest under a vast shed in some premises situated between Tottenham Court-road and Charlotte-street. After they have been well tended and secured for the night their keepers meet in an adjoining house. There, while partaking of a frugal

meal, they give each other an account of their day's work; and relate the wonders and the surprises which our vast city can offer to those simple peasants, who are entirely ignorant of our language and customs, and whose eyes are more used to the majestic grandeur of the Pyrenean peaks and other sublime features of mountain scenery.

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THE ROYAL VISIT TO LEICESTER: THE PRINCESS OF WALES PLANTING AN OAK IN THE ABBEY PARK.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT YARMOUTH.

The sojourn of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Great Yarmouth, where he was accommodated in the seaside mansion called Shadingfield Lodge, ended last week on the Friday afternoon, when he returned to London, having been at Yarmouth from the Tuesday evening. It was on the Wednesday that he performed the ceremony of opening the New Municipal Buildings, an illustration of which handsome edifice, with a series of sketches of the town and neighbourhood, appeared in our last publication. The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of London, and the Mayors of several boroughs, were present to do honour to this occasion, which now supplies our Journal with the subjects of several additional illustrations, occupying two pages of the Supplement for the present week. His Royal Highness, who was accompanied by Lord Suffield, the Hon. T. Wilson, and others, went about to look at the singular features of that district, the Denes of the seashore,

the river Yare and its inland tidal basin, Breydon Water, the Bure, and Gorleston, which were described by us before. He also reviewed the Norfolk Artillery Volunteers, and saw their gunnery practice and the erection of a battery, which will be observed among the sketches of our Special Artist.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO LEICESTER.

We have already described the festive proceedings at Leicester on Monday week, the day when their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales visited that town and opened the new Abbey Park. Our series of illustrations, now completed, includes that of the Princess, assisted by his Royal Highness, planting a young oak-tree in the Park, and using a silver spade, presented to her Royal Highness by the Mayoress of Leicester, to cast some earth around the roots of the sapling. The procession through the streets of the town, the triumphal arches, the assemblage of 6000 school-children singing loyal

and national hymns in the Market-place, the pavilion fitted up in the Park for the accommodation of those Royal visitors, and the luncheon, under a large marquee, where they were entertained, with the Lord Chancellor and Lady Selborne, the Bishop of Peterborough, and other distinguished guests, by his Worship the Mayor of Leicester (Alderman Chambers) have been mentioned in a former account of this well-managed and successful affair. There was but one incident of a slightly disagreeable character; a tipsy fellow thrust himself close up to the carriage of their Royal Highnesses, and insisted upon asking the Princess to shake hands with him. He was instantly hustled away, and consigned to the police, who next day brought him before the Mayor and magistrates; they inflicted a sentence of twenty-one days' imprisonment. But when the Prince and Princess read of this in the daily newspaper, they graciously telegraphed to the Mayor of Leicester, begging that the foolish man should be forgiven; and he was accordingly released.

GARIBALDI.

The man of our age who represented the antique ideal type of heroism, who personified the faith and courage of a nation in arms for its rightful liberty, has ceased to live in his worn-out mortal body; Giuseppe Garibaldi died at Caprera on the Friday evening of last week.

Italy, the land of romance, of grace, of genius displayed since the Middle Ages in the richest variety of mental achievements, in her early civilisation, her old civic and republican freedom, her commanding ecclesiastical system, her industrial, maritime, and commercial success, her countless and priceless works of Art, her vivid and adventurous History, her passionate or sportive but ever musical Poetry, that of a language in which every word is Music—Italy had fallen, three and a half centuries since, into a political servitude that well-nigh quenched the spirit of patriotism for ever. The Spaniard, the Austrian, the Frenchman were in turns her master; the last surviving Italian Republics, Genoa and Venice, were crushed in the wars of the First Napoleon; and the reconstruction of Europe, after his overthrow, left the several petty Italian States, Naples, Sardinia, Tuscany, the Lombard Duchies, and the Papal dominion, mere dependents upon the Austrian Empire. Their Princes, one and all, had sold the nation's rights and hopes for a base consideration of dynastic security, content to reign by the support of foreign armies, and to serve the general interest of Continental despotism by crushing every popular movement towards a national and liberal policy. They were truly noble men who strove, from 1820 to 1860, against the combined forces of the great European Monarchies, with their servile instruments, the little Italian Principalities, and the ubiquitous influence of the Church and Court of Rome, to vindicate the Unity and Independence of Italy. There were true heroes among them, worthy to have lived in the classic ages of Greek patriotism and heroism, or of Republican Rome; and martyrs of a true political religion, who died in the faith, who died for the faith that was in them, as truly as ever the martyrs of Christianity sacrificed their lives to the faith of the Cross. It is one of the sublimest chapters of modern history, the record of Italian political biography during those forty years of arduous and perilous struggles, of repeated failures and defeats, of personal sufferings meekly and bravely endured by scores of utterly disinterested men, who for the love of their native country willingly risked and lost their private fortunes, their homes and families, all that they had in the world, sometimes languishing in prison through many years of youth and manhood, sometimes dying on the scaffold, or in the field of desperate fight, sometimes escaping to a long and dreary exile, in Paris or in London, where they never ceased to labour and to pray for the cause of Italian freedom.

There is no space here for the briefest mention of those events, the Neapolitan, Sicilian, and Piedmontese movements of 1820 and 1821, those of Lombardy and Romagna in 1844, the reforms announced by Pius IX. in 1847, the insurrections of Milan and Venice against the Austrian dominion in 1848, those of the Two Sicilies and of Central Italy, and the advance of Piedmont, under King Charles Albert, taking up the military championship of Italy, with very bad success. The disaster of Novara was followed, in 1849, by the gallant but unavailing defence of Rome, headed by Garibaldi, who had already performed brilliant feats of guerrilla soldiering. He was born on July 22, 1807, at Nice, then part of the Kingdom of Sardinia, but he was of a Genoese family, from Chiavari. He had been a common sailor, had taken part in one of Mazzini's plots to seize a frigate and a fort in the harbour of Genoa, and had fled to South America, where he fought among the volunteers of Rio Grande and Monte Video, in their conflicts with the more powerful of the neighbouring States. In the Italian Revolutionary War of 1848 and 1849, Garibaldi was again the associate of Mazzini; for little trust could then be put in the fidelity of the Sardinian Monarchy to the liberal and national cause. The capture of Rome by the French army, and the restoration of the Papal Government, with the Austrian reconquest of Venice, put a stop to the hopes of Italy for ten years to come. Garibaldi went to the United States, and lived at New York till 1855, in business as a tallow-chandler. He had lost his first wife, a Spanish American, named Anita, who died from the fatigues of the Italian Campaign.

But, in the ten years preceding the great Italian War of 1859, Piedmont, the Italian part of the Sardinian Kingdom, made rapid progress towards political competency under the enlightened Government of Cavour and the gallant reign of Victor Emmanuel, for the leadership of the whole nation. Count Cavour was a Bismarck in ability and fortunate audacity, in knowledge of mankind and resolute fidelity to the service of his country, while he had more generosity than Bismarck, more confidence in the popular spirit, and a higher appreciation of moral and political justice. He worked on, to the admiration of Europe, in the task of internal reforms, passing the most liberal measures, improving the financial, social, and administrative conditions of Piedmont, reorganising its military forces, cultivating an intimate alliance with France and England, sending the Sardinian army to fight in the Crimea, and welcoming, in the Parliament at Turin and in the Sardinian public service, many of the ablest men from other States of Italy, with a view to the coming national emancipation. In 1859, all was ready, and the French Emperor, Napoleon III., had been persuaded, by mixed motives of vainglory, of ambition, and of sentimental interest in the Italian cause, to lend his great military power to the expulsion of Austria from Lombardy. While the allied French and Italian forces advanced to the victories of Magenta and Solferino, Garibaldi, with an active band of volunteers, seized the passes of the Italian Alps above the Lago Maggiore, Como, Bergamo, and Brescia, co-operating to good purpose with the general movement of the campaign. The Emperor, however, did not intend, or was perhaps afraid, to attempt more than the liberation of Milan; he stopped short after the battle of Solferino, leaving the fortresses of the Quadrilateral intact. By the Peace of Villafranca and Treaty of Zurich, the Kingdom of Victor Emmanuel was augmented in Italy, while parting, on the other hand, with Savoy and Nice, which were annexed to France. The Central Italian States, Tuscany, Parma, Modena, and Romagna, instantly rose and cast off their Grand Dukes, their Bourbon Duchies, and the Papal Governors, voting for annexation to Piedmont, which became, in substance though not in style, a new Kingdom of Upper Italy. It is certain that this was as much as Cavour and King Victor Emmanuel were then prepared to undertake; more especially that Cavour did not at all wish to attack the Neapolitan Kingdom (the Two Sicilies) or the Pope's temporal sovereignty in Rome, but would have preferred devoting himself to the consolidation of Northern Italy, trusting to bring the other Governments into a strict defensive alliance, possibly a Federal League, for the general independence of the Peninsula. But the national spirit, chiefly aroused by the eloquent appeals of Mazzini, with which Garibaldi enthusiastically sympathised, was intent upon the complete triumph of Italian unity. This occasioned, in the next

year, 1860, the extraordinary revolutions of Sicily and Naples, where Garibaldi's most amazing victories in warfare speedily took place, leading presently to direct military action by Victor Emmanuel's Government, to the complete defeat of the Papal and Neapolitan forces, and to the establishment of the Kingdom of United Italy in 1861.

The Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, under the Neapolitan Bourbons, had long been the scene of the most infamous tyranny, corruption, and cruelty, that had disgraced modern Europe. Mr. Gladstone's letters to Lord Aberdeen in 1851, exposing the horrors of Neapolitan criminal trials and island prisons, in which many innocent men, the most loyal and honourable citizens, were chained with the vilest felons, simply for having protested against the violation of the Constitution, were never refuted. There had been no redress, and the Government of the Two Sicilies was condemned by general opinion. The time for its overthrow came in 1860, and the hand of Garibaldi was employed to strike this blow for the deliverance of humanity from one of its most inveterate enemies. It was he who then, with the assistance of Bertani, Bixio, and Crispi, organised the expedition to Sicily; Rosalino Pilo, in accordance with both Garibaldi and Mazzini, preceding it, and paying his life as a forfeit. On the night of May 5, 1860, embarking a thousand volunteers on board two steamers, the Piemonte and Lombardia, Garibaldi, raising the cry of Italy and Victor Emmanuel, steamed out of Genoa, and helped himself to 100,000 cartridges and four small cannon at Talamone. There he divided his corps into seven companies, leaving one to invade the Papal States, and landed with the rest at Marsala. Palermo was liberated, despite the 20,000 soldiers and the Neapolitan fleet. From Palermo Garibaldi prepared for the liberation of the rest of the island, which, after a fierce fight at Milazzo and the surrender of Messina, was accomplished. From Messina Garibaldi proceeded to the mainland. He sent 200 chosen pioneers across the Straits, recalled to his own command all the other volunteers whom Bertani, by his orders, had organised for an expedition to the Marches, and, with 3500 men on board two steamers, despite the broadsides of the Neapolitan fleet, landed at Melito on Aug. 19. After a combat at Reggio, a triumphal march brought him to Naples, where, notwithstanding the cannon pointed at the city from the Fort of St. Elmo, the entire populace proclaimed him Liberator and Dictator. An army of 60,000 men, who had remained faithful to the King of Naples, encamped between the fortresses of Capua and Gaeta. These once disposed of, Garibaldi's intention was to march on to Rome, then still occupied by the French troops. Napoleon III. gave Cavour clearly to understand that this would on no account be permitted, on which the King decided upon the expedition through Umbria and the Marches. This was promptly carried into execution by General Fanti and General Cialdini, dispersing the Pontifical forces commanded by General Lamoricière. The friendly meeting between King Victor Emmanuel and Garibaldi, and the battle of Volturno and siege of Gaeta, having settled the fate of Neapolitan Royalty, it remained to provide for the incorporation of Southern Italy with the new national kingdom. In order to preclude Garibaldi from passing to Rome, Cavour insisted on the immediate annexation of the Two Sicilies, to which, at last, Garibaldi consented. On Oct. 15, from St. Angelo, he signed the decree for the plebiscite, by which "the Two Sicilies, who owe their liberation to their Italian brethren, form part of Italy one and indivisible under her constitutional King, Victor Emmanuel, and his descendants." Although Garibaldi's chief opponents were sent to take possession, General Fanti for the military part, and Farinias governor, all Garibaldi's proclamations breathed harmony and patriotism. "To-morrow Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy, the elect of the nation, will cross that frontier which for so many centuries has divided you from the rest of the nation, and, fulfilling the unanimous desire of these brave populations, will appear in our midst. We shall welcome worthily the man sent by Providence, and along his path, as pledge of our freedom and our affection, we will strew the flowers of concord, to him so welcome, to Italy so necessary." In all his letters and speeches to the King he simply asked that his volunteers and the patriots who had contributed to the unification and independence of Italy should meet with trust and kindness from the Royal Government.

On Oct. 9 Garibaldi returned to his island home at Caprera, and steadfastly refused, then and till long afterwards, to accept honours, titles, or pecuniary rewards for his great services to the nation. He had a seat in the Italian Parliament, but did not much occupy it, being offended with the Government for its refusal of equal military rank to his volunteers of the Sicilian expedition. Cavour died in June, 1861, and was succeeded by Ricasoli as Prime Minister, who soon afterwards gave way to Rattazzi. The intriguing and vacillating conduct of that Minister led to a rash attempt, made by the Mazzinian and Garibaldian party, to force the Government into hostilities with France by driving out the French garrison of Rome. In August, 1862, Garibaldi headed a band of volunteers landing on the southern coast for this purpose, which was opposed by the Royal forces, and he was unhappily wounded in the foot, at Aspromonte, by a chance bullet of the volley they fired when he refused to surrender. Great sympathy for the brave though mistaken hero of Italian liberty was felt by people of all classes and parties in Italy, and in every country of Europe. The King and the Ministry expressed their sincere regret, but felt it was their duty to preserve order, and to forbid a proceeding which would only have drawn the country into a ruinous conflict with the overwhelming power of the French Empire.

Garibaldi, wounded and a prisoner, was conveyed by sea to the Gulf of Spezia, and lodged in the Fort of Varigiano, where the bullet was extracted from his ankle by Mr. Partridge, the eminent London surgeon, who was sent for the purpose by Garibaldi's English friends. In 1864, Garibaldi came to England for two or three weeks, and was received in London with the most enthusiastic popular admiration. He did not look like a man of the city. His picturesque figure, dressed in a red flannel shirt, grey trousers, and cape of white serge lined with crimson, agreed with the notion that had been formed of his romantic character. The extreme simplicity of his manners, the unassuming, manly dignity of his bearing, the frankness and gentleness of his address, with the confidence in his perfect integrity and generosity which was felt by every person who ever met him, had a powerful charm even over those who had gravely disapproved his political conduct. It must be acknowledged that he was not a man of prudence and discretion, and that he was utterly ignorant of the necessary conditions of practical statesmanship, and the credulous dupe of impostors, or the victim of wild fanaticism, in several of his later proceedings. These errors on the part of Garibaldi, as well as the more persistent Republican fanaticism of Mazzini, did not finally prevent the success of the cause of Italian independence, but it was repeatedly endangered by them. The mind of that nation, however, possesses a vast amount of common sense and shrewd perception of actual possibilities, which saved Italy from such disastrous blunders.

The war of Prussia against Austria, in 1866, gave the

Italians a fresh opportunity of allying themselves with another great military Power for the liberation of Venice and of Eastern Lombardy, Mantua, and Verona. Garibaldi was again employed in leading a force of volunteer riflemen over the mountain roads at the head of the Lombard Lakes, but not much success was obtained in that campaign. Venice was liberated, nevertheless, and was annexed to Italy, by the diplomatic efforts of the Emperor Napoleon, and as a result of the defeat of the Austrian armies in Germany. The Austrian Government had in fact arrived at the just conclusion, that its Italian dominion was more troublesome and perilous than could be longer retained with advantage; it was ready enough to part with Venice, and Italy was at length set free, as Napoleon III. had said, "from the Alps to the Adriatic"—with one capital exception.

This capital exception was the world-famous city of Rome, which a large force of French soldiers continued to hold for Pope Pius IX., as they had done since Garibaldi's brave defence of the city in 1849 was overcome. In 1867, chafing at the further postponement of the national desire for Rome, and resenting the perfidy and hypocrisy of the Emperor Napoleon, Garibaldi made another rash and desperate attempt, landing at Leghorn and taking the lead of a volunteer force, to snatch the Roman territory and the capital before the French army could be reinforced. The brief story of his actions in the Campagna, at Monte Rotondo and Mentana, where he was quickly defeated by the French and Pontifical troops, is well remembered. Its romantic incidents are given in Lord Beaconsfield's novel of "Lothair." The Italian Government, as before, had to save Garibaldi from himself, by taking him in charge as a prisoner of State, but he was only confined to a guarded residence in his own rustic dwelling at Caprera. There, on a little rocky islet, in the strait between Maddalena and the large island of Sardinia, he had purchased a farm, with a herd of cows and goats, and lived in a plain homely cottage, with his second wife, his daughter Teresita, and his younger children, in a wholesome idyllic life, worthy of the unselfish hero. In 1876, having suffered private losses, he consented reluctantly to accept a national grant of £40,000 and a life pension of £2000 a year, with a view to providing for his family. There was one more occasion, the war between France and Germany in 1870, which again drew him forth into the field of martial exploits, but which failed to add to his renown. His services were frankly offered to the French Republic, after the fall of Napoleon III., and were formally accepted by M. Gambetta; the command of a volunteer legion in the Vosges was allowed him; but he proved no match for the German strategists, and he was ill supported by the French Generals in that region. He was, however, elected a member of the French National Assembly, and contracted a sentimental friendship with Victor Hugo, but soon returned to his own country. At Rome, where he once or twice appeared in the Italian Parliament, and undertook the patronage of a grand engineering scheme for the embankment of the Tiber, he was always hailed with public honours and popular worship. Rome had been released from Papal misrule, upon the withdrawal of the French troops in 1870, by the forcible entry of the Italian army under the standard of the National Monarchy; the unity and independence of Italy were thus completely achieved, and there was no chance left to the Republican or Mazzinian party of an opening for their revolutionary projects. Garibaldi's last public appearance was at Palermo, in the recent historical celebration of the six hundredth anniversary of the Sicilian Vespers. His health, for some years past, had been gradually failing; and his death, at the age of seventy-four, cannot be a surprise, though it has called forth a general expression of regret and personal esteem. His elder sons, Menotti and Ricciotti, are well-known members of the Italian Democratic party; his eldest daughter is the wife of Signor Canzio, and he has left several other children.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.

A meeting of this institution was held last week at its house, John-street, Adelphi. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read, rewards were granted to the crews of life-boats for recent services, and to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coast. Payments amounting to nearly £2000 were likewise made on some of the 271 life-boat establishments of the institution. A contribution of £1000 has been received from Mr. A. P. Heywood-Lonsdale to defray the cost of a life-boat establishment. The late Mr. Brian Bates, of Buxton, has bequeathed to the institution £1000; and the late Mrs. Lockwood, of Kensington, £200. New life-boats have recently been forwarded to Palling, Norfolk, and Littlehaven, St. Bride's Bay. The Palling boat is named the Heyland, having been presented to the institution by the friends of the late Lieutenant Heyland, R.N., who lost his life while saving a seaman who had fallen overboard from H.M.S. Minotaur, during a gale, on Nov. 25, 1880. A new life-boat station is to be formed at Weston-super-Mare.

A YEAR OF LIFE-BOAT WORK.

The National Life-Boat Institution contributed last year to the saving of 1121 lives from various wrecks, while the Board of Trade and the Coastguard, by means of the rocket apparatus, rescued upwards of 500 lives. Last year eleven new life-boats were placed at various stations. On four occasions during the year the life-boats upset and four lives were lost. The number of life-boats now under the management of the institution is 271. The number of lives saved during the fifty-eight years from the establishment of the institution to the end of the year 1881, either by its life-boats or by special exertions for which it has granted rewards, is 28,724. It has expended on life-boat stations and other means for saving life from shipwreck on the coasts of the United Kingdom upwards of £570,000, and has voted ninety-five gold medals, 948 silver medals, and £70,200 in pecuniary rewards for saving life from shipwreck. During the year 1881 the receipts of the institution amounted to £36,419, while the expenditure was £37,781.

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ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

DIGESTION—THE STOMACH.

Professor Arthur Gamgee, M.D., F.R.S., in his third lecture, given on Tuesday, May 30, began by describing the minute structure of the stomach, including the mucous membrane, the so-called pyloric glands, and those of the fundus. The pyloric glands (formerly considered as simply mucous glands), with those of the fundus, furnish the chief ferment of the stomach, termed pepsin, though the cylindrical epithelium lining the neck of these glands, with that covering the inner surface of the stomach, co-operates in the formation of mucus. The glands of the fundus and the cylindrical epithelium lining the neck present two kinds of cells, of which some, the central, are pepsin-forming cells, and others, larger, and oval, are called border cells. The glands of the fundus are acid formers. As in the case of the salivary glands, the epithelium lining the gastric glands undergo changes corresponding to different states of functional activity. In the chemical action of the gastric juice, the ferment pepsin and the free acid are specially eminent. Pepsin is a non-albuminous body which has not yet been isolated in a state of purity; but it can be dissolved in various liquids, which then acquire the property of the ferment. Its essential property is that, when mixed with a dilute watery solution of acids, especially of hydrochloric acid, it dissolves and digests insoluble proteid bodies, such as albumen, fibrin, &c., and converts them into soluble and diffusible bodies named peptones. The Professor then examined the free acids of the gastric juice, noticing recent researches, which had confirmed the idea that the acid is free hydrochloric acid. In conclusion, he commented on the "curdling" or rennet ferment of the stomach, which possesses the power, at a suitable temperature, and the action is neutral or alkaline, of coagulating the casein of milk and converting it into a body, which is unlike casein coagulation produced by acids, and which is essentially cheese. Finally, brief reference was made to the absorption going on in the stomach.

PROPERTIES OF THE METALS.

Professor Dewar, M.A., F.R.S., in his seventh lecture, given on Thursday, the 1st inst., illustrated the production and properties of aluminium, chromium, manganese, and iron. Aluminium, one of the most widely diffused metals, is obtained from the earth alumina, which is combined with silica in clay and other rocks. This process was effected by Wöhler in 1827, and simplified by H. Ste.-Claire Deville in 1856. It is very light, sonorous, and malleable; it resists the action of oxygen and most acids; its alloy with copper, aluminium-bronze, resembles gold, and has been used for watch-cases and jewellery. Its salts, iron, ammonia, and soda alums are valuable as mordants, and for other purposes in the arts. Chromium is found combined with iron and lead; it is highly prized for its brilliant coloured compounds. With oxygen it forms chromic acid. The black oxide of manganese is widely diffused. The metal is obtained generally in combination with carbon, and a globule was obtained by Professor Dewar in an electrical crucible. This metal, as well as chromium, is very hard, and scratches glass, from its oxide large quantities of oxygen are obtained, and it is the chief ingredient of Condy's disinfecting fluid. It is a highly valuable agent in the manufacture of chloride of lime or bleaching-powder, which has been greatly improved by the Weldon process. The latter part of the lecture was devoted to iron, of which many specimens were exhibited. Various processes of producing steel were explained, including the Bessemer process, and also the Gilchrist process, in which (by the use of what is termed the alkali, brick) phosphorus is removed, and thereby Cleveland iron largely utilised. Curious specimens of steel, manufactured by Faraday at the Institution, were exhibited; and the use of colour as a test in tempering steel was explained. Iron has the property of occluding gases, and Graham obtained hydrogen from meteorites. Some iron salts have the property of disassociation. In conclusion, the spectra of these metals were described as exceedingly complex and inexplicable, and illustrated by examples. The spectrum of iron contains above a thousand lines.

THE INTELLECTUAL BASIS OF MUSIC.

Mr. H. H. Statham, who gave the discourse at the evening meeting on Friday, the 2nd inst., began by observing that music is a metaphysical art, which does not imitate nature, and which has no counterpart in it, except in the abstract qualities of extension and proportion—in time and tone. It is also closely connected with the actual movements of our own organism and with our nervous excitability, and, in a certain way, is related to our speech. He gave reasons for dissenting from Herbert Spencer's view that "vocal music is the most perfect," and quoted Matthew Arnold's beautiful lines on the great power of Beethoven in dealing with human emotions. Instrumental music, without words, thus combines expression with construction. In relation to the material, Mr. Statham commented on the peculiarities of the diatonic and chromatic scales, and illustrated the origin of the two styles of instrumental music, and the progress from harmony with varying melodies to rhythmic structure, in which the idea of one predominant subject or design is adhered to throughout, whereby the composition becomes an organised whole. Repetition and monotony are thus prevented, and a new interest is produced; and every part has its own value. Of this, beautiful examples were given from Beethoven's works on the pianoforte. It was remarked that even his most poetic movements are purely intellectual, without a definition. Mr. Statham commented on the weakness of "programme music," and censured imitating natural sounds. He then characterised two kinds of ornamental treatment—variation of form, and the addition of ornamental background, and described vertical harmony, referring to the effect of twelve instrumentations in Haydn's "Complaint." He then pointed out two fallacies of modern criticism: that what was once good is not so now, and that there is a necessary progress in art, which latter is true in science, as it is based upon the discovery of facts. Wagner's method, he said, is new and interesting, but is defective as limiting extension of form and neglecting rhythm. This may lead to the ghastly result that music may be as ugly as you like, provided it has a meaning. The discourse was closed with a warm defence of Mozart against the charges of some modern critics.

FORMS OF POETRY.

Professor David Masson, in his third lecture, given on Saturday last, the 3rd inst., resumed his comments on poetry in its fullest and most deliberate form, as ideal history or invented story, and its pre-eminence in the traditions of the world. He next considered poetry in its connection with real history, first noticing what he termed commemorative and paragraph poetry, mostly of an ephemeral character, but of which noble specimens exist—such as Milton's "Lycidas," the "Adonais" of Shelley, Cowper's verses on the Loss of the Royal George, Campbell's "Hohenlinden," and Tennyson's "Charge of the Light Brigade" and "In Memoriam." In poems such as Wordsworth's "Excursion" facts are interspersed. In the Waverley novels, Scott skilfully interweaves his own creations with events of the past, especially in relation

to his own country. His method was distinctly that of teaching history through the medium of fiction. Verging on the historical are Dickens's "Barnaby Rudge" and Thackeray's "Esmond," and in the same category may be placed Shakespeare's English historical plays. The Professor next explained the distinction between prose and verse. The ancients termed verse "oratio vineta" (speech bound) and prose "oratio soluta" (speech unshackled); verse, therefore, is speech regulated by definite rules. Rhythm is measured movement, and may be perceived apart from speech, and is often observable in prose. Out of this arose verses in metre composed of feet. A full account was given of the feet employed by the ancients, depending on quantity, with examples, the iambic, trochee, dactyl, anapest, &c., and their use by the moderns, who are guided by accent. In English poetry iambic verse largely prevails. In conclusion, the Professor commented on the advantage of the skilful use of rhyme, although termed by Milton "the jingling sound of like endings."

ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

CONCLUDING NOTICE.

A few pictures, which were either intentionally reserved or escaped observation in our preceding survey of this exhibition, still claim review.

Again some Continental, and also some American, artists come to the fore. It would, for instance, be hard to match for character and perfect sufficiency of all technical qualities Signor Andreotti's "Village Maestro" (36) about to accompany his smiling young lady pupil. Fagerlin's picture (416) of a girl seeking a deserted lover at the cottage of a rival, or pretended rival, who conceals him behind her skirts, has likewise great though more modest merit, and deserved a better place. The expressions are exactly suited to the humorous situation. Signor A. Glisenti's "Maize Harvest" (253)—a man cutting, and a woman bearing on her head a great basketful of *grain*—is powerfully painted. There are four strong, full-toned pictures of Oriental subjects by A. Melville. F. A. Bridgman's "Interior at Briska, Algeria" (288), with women weaving the burnous, deserves respectful mention. And so does Adrien Stokes's very solidly painted "Winter Afternoon: South of France" (320); and P. Bigland's "Sunday Morning" (40), a peasant reading his bible, which is fine in character though needlessly low in tone; and A. G. Bell's "Feeding Time" (135), a girl feeding turkeys in an inclosure, in the outskirts, apparently, of a Belgian town—remarkable for the just relations of the tones; and E. B. de Sutter's little picture, called "Members of the Commons" (171)—i.e., geese and donkeys; and G. Costa's small refined landscape, "Sunrise on the Carrara Hills" (172).

Mr. Nicholas Chevalier sends—fruit of his world-wide travel—"The Convalescent" (688), which is one of the most original pictures in the exhibition, at least in point of subject. The scene is the interior of a Buddhist monastery in China; some of the yellow-frosted monks are grouped in what corresponds to our cloisters; the convalescent reclines in front, sipping his tea, while a brother monk reads to him. The quaint costumes and architecture, the strange luxuriant vegetation of the monastery garden, and the peaceful seclusion of these pious celibate Celestials seem to afford a peep into a new world. The sunlight that irradiates the view is finely rendered and the painting throughout excellent. E. Parton's best landscape is entitled "Silver and Gold" (858)—an autumnal scene in a wood, with grey rising mists—and is a decided advance upon last year's work. C. Baurle's group of female portraits is artistic in colour and treatment; and H. T. Shafer's "Treasures" (775), a young girl looking at a jewel-casket, is a charming piece of refined execution of decorative character.

We should have noticed earlier Mr. Marcus Stone's "Bad News" (222)—a scene in the court-yard of a cavalier mansion, with its mistress swooning, at the return of one of her lord's troopers alone with evil tidings of his master. Mr. Stone also contributes a smaller picture, of a young lady seated in a garden-chair, turning from a suitor, with a pained expression, the reason for which is indicated in the French proverb that serves for title—"Il y en a toujours un autre" (5). This picture, which has been purchased by the Academicians from the funds of the Chantry bequest, presents (like the other) a pretty female face; the drawing and modelling are very careful; the colouring has been sedulously toned and harmonised—unhappily, to the verge of dullness; the execution is minute, smooth, equable—to the point of tameness, certainly to the sacrifice of animation. It has affinity to the kind of French art on which the impressionists have made war. While we gladly recognise a degree of painstaking far too rare in our school we discover in the result the outcome not of genius, but of mere talent, rendered fastidious by a "Book of Beauty" kind of taste. In short, we conceive that the picture is not one that the Royal Academy should have chosen from the handsome fund at its disposal; if that fund was intended to encourage high aims in art, truth to nature, and serious studies, and to aid struggling artists of ability, not popular conventional painters who need no assistance. The picture is better fitted for a lady's boudoir than a public and quasi-educational collection. Mr. Hook's great though familiar power as a colourist appears in full measure in the picture of a Scotch creek, with buxom lasses lading themselves with baskets of "Caller Herrin'" (303) as they are landed from the boats. Equally excellent is the "Devon Harvest Cart" (308), bearing home the last handful of wheat, as it nears a ford below a tiny cascade beneath an undulating bank of field and hedgerow. W. J. Shaw is as successful in painting the effects of a gale off "The Great Orme's Head" (477) as in his seapieces of last year, though he has not been accorded so good a place. "The Last Days of Sir Philip Sidney" (845) by R. Hillingford, an historical work of apparently considerable merit, is hung too high for fair inspection; and so is Dendy Sadler's "Friday" (784), a row of monks at their *maigre* repast, which, judging from previous works, should be, and, as well as we could see, is, full of character and humour.

The limited extent of the wall-space at Burlington House (which is probably less than one third of that available in the Paris Salon) is attended with a double disadvantage—it not only compels the exclusion of hundreds of works deserving to be submitted to the public judgment, but it necessitates the placing about half of those actually hung so far above the productions of R.A.'s and A.R.A.'s, and a favoured few, that their position can but be injurious instead of beneficial to the contributors. Miss Clara Montalba's "Riva degli Schiavoni" (54) is similarly "skied." The picture is, however, of less importance than her recently exhibited works, and the lady appears to be reposing on her laurels. Miss Hilda Montalba's "A Misty Day, Venice" (679), is original in effect and artistic in colour; and a third member of this gifted family, Miss Ellen Montalba, puts in a highly creditable appearance with a full-length of Princess Louise (124). Exigences of space compel us to be content with commending the following as well worthy the visitor's attention—viz., "The Ferry Inn"

(93), by R. W. Macbeth; "The Course of True Love" (111), by G. C. Hindley; "Waifs and Strays" (151), by Joseph Clark; "The End of the Game" (152), by Frank Dadd; "Autumn" (250), by J. E. Grace; "Home Again" (671), by E. A. Waterlow; "Eve of the Battle of Salamis" (692), by Percy Macquoid; illustrations of the "Arabian Nights," by A. Goodwin; "A Shady Lane" (785), with cleverly rendered effect of glints of sunlight, by Miss M. Hickson; "To the Rescue: Norfolk Coast" (806), a large, very spirited picture of horses dragging a life-boat to the launching place in a storm, by S. Carter; "Lake Leman" (829), a small picture, by J. H. Inchbold, in which the emerald green of the water, and the azure tints of the mountains are rendered with a truth as well as courage not often seen; "Sonning: about midday" (1449), by A. W. Hunt; "Palladio's Palace, Vicenza" (1450), by J. O'Connor; and "The Port of London" (1506), a very striking representation of the always impressive scene below bridge, by W. L. Wyllie.

The Water-Colour Room contains little of consequence that is not by artists who are equally well or better represented in other of the annual exhibitions elsewhere. Among the novelties are two large drawings by A. Croft. One of these, "The Valley of the Lledr" (906), is immense for water colours, and evinces much power and perfect command of the material, though its capabilities are certainly overtaxed. Two drawings by Galofre, the Spanish painter, two by Jules Trayer, the French artist, and others by Madame de l'Aubinière, G. Q. P. Talbot, J. T. Watts, A. F. Grace, and A. Melville, likewise deserve notice. Among the architectural drawings is a large model to scale of a segment of the dome of St. Paul's, with studies of the corresponding decorations, part of those proposed to be executed in mosaic from designs by Sir Frederick Leighton and Mr. Poynter. The decorations consist of thrones or architectural seats with figures thereon, and subjects for the most part in round panels and medallions of different sizes, which are distributed in the interspaces of the ribs of the dome. We must at once say that this scheme of decoration will, if carried out, assuredly prove a huge mistake. The great fault of the design as a whole is the patchy appearance of the medallions (like cuttings in a scrap-book) arising from the blankness of the spaces between them, and the absence of a complete framework of painted architecture or architectonic figures (the ribs being insufficient) such as gives connection and unity to the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel. The every-varying scale of the figures, and the smallness of those of the upper cycles (which will render them almost invisible) will further add to the inevitably confused, discordant effect. Better have recourse to simple ornament—say a coffered dome, as at St. Peter's and the Pantheon—than adopt so incoherent a jumble of figure-subjects as this, which sins against the first canon of architectural decoration in having scarcely any relation to the structural forms. The somewhat arabesque motive might serve on a perpendicular wall, or even on a flat ceiling, with a proper ground, but, partially pendant and foreshortened, in a dome will prove painfully discordant. The architectural drawings include some fine good designs, or restorations, by Messrs. Pearson, Fergusson, Waterhouse, Norman Shaw, G. Aitchison, R. P. Pullan, E. R. Robson, J. J. Burnet, and others; but on these we must not dwell. The engravings and etchings comprise several works already reviewed by us and known to the public—the rule which forbade the admission at Burlington House of works previously published having been set aside. Among works not so known there is nothing of high importance.

Lady John Manners on Wednesday distributed the prizes, medals, and awards in connection with the International Competitive Exhibition of Shipwrights.

Mr. T. Sidney Cooper, R.A., has handed to the Mayor and Dean in trust the documents in connection with the Art Gallery which he has presented to Canterbury. The building occupies the site of the house in which Mr. Cooper was born, and is to be carried on as a school of art in connection with South Kensington.

The picture of "Napoleon I. in the Campaign of Paris," which was painted, in 1862, by Meissonier, and was sold a few years ago for 1000 guineas to Mr. Ruskin, was bought back at the sale-rooms of Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods, last Saturday, by the original vender, Mr. Henry Wallis, for 5800 guineas, amid a scene of the utmost excitement.

The New Free Library which has been erected in Birmingham to replace the building destroyed by fire a few years ago was opened on the 1st inst. by Mr. Bright. The right hon. gentleman dwelt upon the interest and value of libraries, related several anecdotes illustrating the advantage of a love of books, and spoke of the contributions to English poetry by American writers. A dinner was given in the evening.

The sixth exhibition of the Yorkshire Fine-Art Society at Leeds is now open with a fine collection of over 1000 oil and water-colour paintings. The artists include Sir Frederick Leighton, President of the Royal Academy; Messrs. E. Armitage, P. H. Calderon, Briton Riviere, J. Tissot, H. Herkomer, E. J. Gregory, H. Woods, J. Charlton, J. R. Reid, W. Hughes, J. White, E. Hayes, and J. Peel.

A loan picture exhibition, promoted by the Literary and Scientific Institute at High Wycombe, is now open. The collection, arranged in the Central Board School, is an extensive and valuable one, consisting of nearly 700 oil-paintings, water-colour drawings, and miniatures, lent by noblemen and gentlemen in the neighbourhood. The opening ceremony, last week, was largely attended. A soirée of the members of the institute and a concert afterwards took place.

MR. RUSKIN'S MUSEUM AT SHEFFIELD.

At a special meeting of St. George's Guild, held at Sheffield, yesterday week, Mr. Ruskin communicated through his curator, his views as to a projected model museum, to take the place of the present limited building at Walkley, Sheffield. He intends to have special attention paid to painting; to have libraries and reading-rooms, and mineralogical specimens; and to exclude zoology and botany at present; valuable pictures and copies of great works will be added as the funds will permit. He does not mean to aim at immense collections of miscellaneous objects, but to teach by means of specimens the various branches of history and art to which the museum will be devoted. He expects Sheffield to build the museum, and now appeals to the public for assistance to purchase valuable manuscripts which he expects will shortly be offered for sale at the forthcoming dispersion of the Hamilton Palace collection. Works of great value and beauty are being received at Walkley every day, and the present building being already filled, a temporary storehouse is about to be erected for their reception. In answer to the frequent question why he chose Sheffield for the museum, Mr. Ruskin says one reason is because Sheffield is in Yorkshire, and Yorkshire yet, in the main temper of its inhabitants, is old English, and capable therefore yet of the ideas of honesty and piety by which old England lived.



1. The Prince passing up the Drive to the Townhall.

2. The Prince opening the New Municipal Buildings.

3. Declaring the New Buildings open.

4. The Duke in the Townhall.

5. The Prince witnessing the Artillery Practice.

6. Review of the Norfolk Artillery Militia.

7. Interior of the Artillery Battery.

VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO GREAT YARMOUTH.

SEE PAGE 573.

OBITUARY.

THE MARQUIS CONYNNGHAM.

The Most Honourable George Henry, third Marquis Conyngham, Lieut.-General (retired), formerly Major and Lieut.-Colonel 1st Life Guards, previously 2nd Dragoons (Scots Greys), Extra Equerry to the Queen, Lieut.-Colonel Commanding Royal East Kent Yeomanry Mounted Rifles, and Vice-Admiral of the Coast of Ulster, died at his town residence, 36, Belgrave-square, on the 2nd ult. He was born Feb. 3, 1825, the eldest son of Francis Nathaniel, second Marquis of Conyngham, K.P., G.C.H., by Jane, his wife, daughter of Field-Marshal the first Marquis of Anglesey, K.G.; and grandson of Henry Lord Conyngham, created a Marquis in 1816. He succeeded his father, as third Marquis, July 17, 1876. His Lordship married, June 17, 1854, Lady Jane St. Maur Blanche Stanhope, only child of Charles, fourth Earl of Harrington, and leaves issue two sons and five daughters. Of the latter, the second, Lady Constance, was married, Oct. 20, 1881, to Mr. Richard Combe, of Pierpoint, Surrey; and of the former, the elder, Henry Francis, Earl of Mountcharles, Lieutenant Scots Guards, born Oct. 1, 1857, becomes fourth Marquis Conyngham; his Lordship married very recently the Hon. Frances Elizabeth Sarah Eveleigh de Moleyns, eldest daughter of Lord Ventry. During the Viceroyalties of the Earls of Bessborough and Clarendon, the late Marquis, then Earl of Mountcharles, filled the office of State Steward.

THE COUNTESS OF CHARLEMONT.

The Right Honourable Elizabeth Jane, Countess of Charlemont, died on the 31st ult., at Roxborough Castle, Moy, county Tyrone. Her Ladyship was born June 21, 1834, the eldest daughter of the Right Honourable Sir William Meredith Somerville, the distinguished statesman and orator, M.P. successively for Drogheda and Canterbury (created Lord Athlumney in 1863), by his first wife, Lady Maria Harriet Conyngham, youngest daughter of Henry, first Marquis Conyngham, K.P. Lady Charlemont was married, Dec. 18, 1856, to James Molyneux, Earl of Charlemont, K.P., but leaves no issue.

COLONEL J. L. CHESTER.

Colonel Joseph Lemuel Chester, D.C.L., a well-known genealogist, died on the 26th ult., at his residence in Southwark Park-road, aged sixty-one. He was a distinguished American antiquary, and came to this country some twenty-five years ago, his object being to trace the pedigrees of the "Pilgrim Fathers." In this and kindred pursuits he was indefatigable. In 1876 he published his great work, "The Westminster Abbey Registers," replete with most accurate information, historical and biographical. Dean Stanley took especial interest in these researches of Colonel Chester, and the University of Oxford conferred on him the honorary degree of D.C.L. Colonel Chester was a Fellow of the Historical Society and one of the founders of the Harleian Society.

MR. JAMES O'HEA.

Mr. James O'Hea, of the Irish Bar, the political associate of Daniel O'Connell in the Repeal agitation, died a few days since, aged seventy-three. He was called to the Bar in 1838, and for a long period held the office of Crown Prosecutor for the County of Cork, and the County and City of Limerick. Mr. O'Hea took a prominent part in the agitation for Repeal, was a fluent speaker, and a sound lawyer.

MR. R. P. NISBET.

Mr. Robert Parry Nisbet, of Southbroome House, Wilts, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff 1849, M.P. for Chippenham, as a Conservative, from 1856 to 1859, died on the 31st ult., in his eighty-ninth year. He was third son of Mr. Walter Nisbet, by Anne, his wife, daughter of Mr. Robert Parry, of Plasnewydd and Llwyn-on, and derived his descent from a scion of Nisbet, of Carfin, in the county of Lanark. He was educated at Haileybury College, and entered the Indian Civil Service. For some time he acted as a Judge in the Bengal Presidency, but retired in 1839.

We have also to record the deaths of—

The Rev. John Perkins Clark, M.A., Minor Canon and Precentor of Gloucester Cathedral, aged seventy.

The Very Rev. John Brownlow, Dean of Clonmacnois, for thirty-nine years Rector of Ardbraccan, on the 24th ult., at his Rectory, near Navan.

Mr. Thomas Stuart Gladstone, J.P., on the 25th ult., at Nice, aged seventy-seven. He was eldest son of Mr. Robert Gladstone, of Liverpool, where he was formerly a merchant.

Mr. John George Shephard, of Ashe High-house, Campsey Ash, Suffolk, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff 1859, on the 28th ult., at 81, Eaton-place, aged fifty-eight. He served as foreman of the jury on the Tichborne trial.

Mr. Nicholas Dunscombe, of King William's Town, in the county of Cork, J.P., on the 30th ult., aged seventy-eight. He was eldest son of Mr. Parker Dunscombe, by Jane, his wife, sister of William Waggett, Recorder of Cork.

Dr. Thomas Bevil Peacock, of Finsbury-crescent, the distinguished physician, suddenly, aged sixty-eight. He was author of several learned works and contributed to medical journals. He was Consulting Physician at St. Thomas's Hospital.

Mr. Thomas Cuthbert Kearney, of Garrettstown, Kinsale, in the county of Cork, on the 24th ult. He was eldest and last surviving son of Mr. Thomas Cuthbert Kearney, by Agnes, his wife, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Gibbins.

Mr. Anthony Ormsby, of Ballinamore, Swinford, in the county of Mayo, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff 1849, on the 25th ult., at Sackville-street Club, Dublin. He was son of Lieutenant-Colonel Anthony Ormsby, of Ballinamore, by his second wife, Anne, daughter of Mr. John Lloyd, of Lisadurn, in the county of Roscommon.

Mr. Edward Jodrell, of Bayfield Hall, Norfolk, J.P., formerly of the 37th Regiment, on March 17, while on the voyage home from Australia, in his thirty-seventh year. He was eldest son of Captain Edward Jodrell, 16th Foot, by Adela Monckton, his wife, daughter of Sir Edward Bowyer Smith, Bart., of Hill Hall, Essex, and was heir-presumptive to the Jodrell baronetcy.

Mr. William de Blaquiere, heir-presumptive to the title of de Blaquiere, on the 23rd ult., at 18, Macaulay Buildings, Bath, aged seventy-one. He was eldest surviving son of the Hon. Peter Boyle de Blaquiere (son of the first Lord de Blaquiere), by his first wife, Eliza, daughter of Mr. Denis O'Brien, of Newcastle, in the county of Limerick. In 1844, he was Sheriff of Bombay, and Equity Registrar and Prothonotary of H.M. Supreme Court there. He married, in 1846, Rebecca, daughter of Mr. Cannon, of Reading, and leaves a daughter.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

F J W (Newcastle).—We are obliged for the trouble you have taken, but we reprint only problems possessing some special interest.

A S (Naples).—Solution of your problem received. It shall now be examined.

W N N (Temple).—It is not necessary to send a full analysis, but there should be sufficient to indicate that the problem has been completely solved.

SENEX SOLITARIUS.—In your proposed solution of Problem No. 1906, you have overlooked the action of the Black Pawn at Kt 4th.

W L G.—Not up to our standard, we regret to say.

J M S (Liverpool).—See answer to W L G.

HERWARD.—Thanks for the news and for the corrected diagram of your problem.

BLACK KNIGHT.—Solutions are unsuitable for this column except on special occasions. Your other problem shall appear shortly.

PIRONI.—We should describe the square whereon the piece is captured from its side of the board.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF HERR CHOCHOLOUS' FOUR-MOVE PRIZE PROBLEM received from E L G; of M. Lepretel's Prize Problem from Norman Rumbelow and E L G; of Dr. Gold's Problem from Pilgrim, Pierce Jones, and E L G; of No. 1902 from H N Van Dyke, of Princeton (U.S.A.); and of No. 1904 from Bosworth, Pilgrim, E L G, and Junior (New London, U.S.A.).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1905 received from W W Nicholson, J A B, Pierce Jones, Indagator, and F F (Brussels).

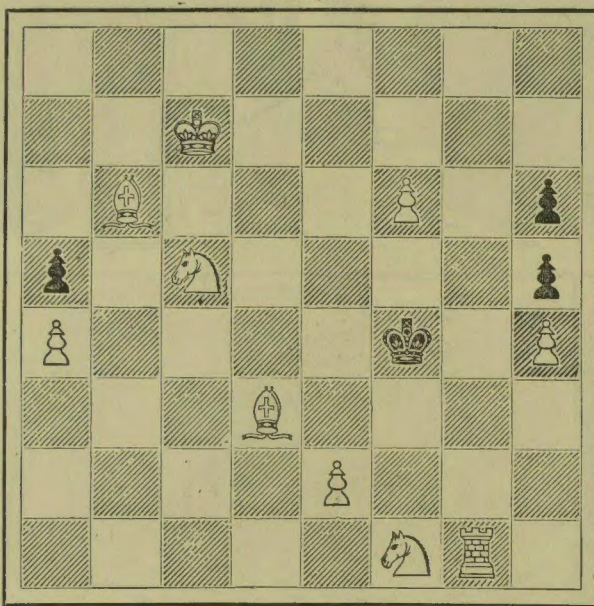
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1906 received from W W Nicholson, Woggepoll (Cannes), Alpha, F F (Brussels), Adolphus Schroeder (Naples), Pierce Jones, Emile Frau, E L G, Jumbo, Carslake W Wood, and Black Knight.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1907 received from H B, Hereward, W Biddle, James Dobson, Cant. No Name (Canterbury), Emile Frau, F E Page, Donald Mackay, Shadforth, Shrapnel, J R (Blyth), W W Nicholson, Sudbury (Suffolk), Alice A Lawton, Chirurgical Juris, C W Croskey, A Chapman, Senex Solitarius, B H O (Salisbury), Pierce Jones, No Name (South Kensington), F F (Brussels), C S Wood, J M (Dublin), Major Sole (Torquay), J A B, H C Nixon, Anna M Kilner, Jumbo, Cryptotype, Plevna, Dr. F St. R H Brooks, Bosworth, E Loudon, Norman Rumbelow, F J Wallis, Alpha, E J Winter Wood, J Hall, A F Mosley, Rev R Gibbins, E L G, W Forster, Schumacke, J A B, Gyp, E E H, Pilgrim, Black Knight, W Dewse, A C Hunt, G Huskisson, Jupiter Junior, J G Anstee, G W Law, Harry Springthorpe, G Seymour, H Blacklock, A Harper, N S Harris, A W Scrutton, Otto Fulder (Ghent), T H Holdren, R T Kemp, W Hillier, L L Greenaway, H K Awdry, A M Porter, G S Oldfield, E Casella (Paris), F Ferris, S Bullen, L Fobcon (Antwerp), R Jesson, Ben Nevis, R L Southwell, Thomas Waters, S Lowndes, L Sharswood, and Ernest Sharswood.

PROBLEM No. 1909.

By J. J. WATTS.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

THE VIENNA TOURNAMENT.

The following Game, between Messrs. BLACKBURNE and STEINITZ, was played in the nineteenth round of the above Tourney.

(Ruy Lopez.)

| | | | |
|--|-----------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| WHITE (Mr. B.) | BLACK (Herr S.) | WHITE (Mr. B.) | BLACK (Herr S.) |
| 1. P to K 4th | P to K 4th | 17. Kt to Kt 3rd | B to Q sq |
| 2. Kt to K B 3rd | Kt to Q B 3rd | 18. Kt to B 5th | P to B 3rd |
| 3. B to Kt 5th | P to Q R 3rd | 19. P to Q R 4th | P to Q 4th |
| 4. B to R 4th | K Kt to K 2nd | | |
| 5. P to Q 4th | | | |
| This effectively prevents Black developing his game by way of P to Kt 3rd. | | | |
| 6. Kt takes P | P takes P | 20. P takes Kt P | R P takes P |
| 7. Q takes Kt | Kt takes Kt | 21. B to K 3rd | P takes P |
| 8. B to Kt 3rd | P to Q Kt 4th | 22. K R to Q sq | Q to Q B 2nd |
| 9. P to Q B 3rd | P to Q 3rd | 23. Q to R 3rd | R to K 4th |
| 10. Q to Q sq | P to Kt 2nd | | |
| 11. Castles | Q to Q 2nd | | |
| Obviously, it would have been imprudent to have captured the Pawn. | | | |
| 12. R to K sq | P to B 5th | 24. R to Q 7th | Q takes R |
| 13. B to B 2nd | Kt to Kt 3rd | 25. Kt to R 6th (ch) | P takes Kt |
| 14. Kt to Q 2nd | B to K 2nd | 26. Q takes Q | B to Q 4th |
| 15. Kt to B sq | Castles (K R) | 27. B takes R P, | |
| 16. Q to R 5th | Q R to K sq | | and Black resigned. |

The first series of matches in this tourney was brought to a conclusion on the 31st ult., the pairing and result of the sixteenth and seventeenth rounds being as follows:—

| SIXTEENTH ROUND. | | | | SEVENTEENTH ROUND. | | | |
|------------------|----|------------|----|--------------------|----|------------|----|
| Blackburne | 0½ | Englisch | 0½ | Bird | 0½ | Wittek | 0½ |
| Hruby | 1 | Fleissig | 0 | Noa | 0 | Mackenzie | 1 |
| Meitner | 0 | Mackenzie | 1 | Paulsen | 0½ | Meitner | 0½ |
| Paulsen | 1 | Tschigorin | 0 | Schwarz | 0 | Winawer | 1 |
| Steinitz | 1 | Schwarz | 0 | Steinitz | 0½ | Englisch | 0½ |
| Ware | 0 | Winawer | 1 | Tschigorin | 0 | Hruby | 1 |
| Weiss | 0 | Mason | 1 | Ware | 0 | Fleissig | 0 |
| Wittek | 0½ | Noa | 0½ | Weiss | 1 | Blackburne | 0 |
| Zukertort | 1 | Bird | 0 | Zukertort | 1 | Mason | 0 |

The total score of each competitor in the one-game tourney was, therefore:—

| | | | | | | | |
|------------|-----|-----------|----|---------|----|------------|----|
| Mackenzie | 12½ | Englisch | 9½ | Schwarz | 8½ | Fleissig | 6 |
| Winawer | 12 | Hruby | 9½ | Paulsen | 7 | Tschigorin | 6 |
| Steinitz | 11½ | Zukertort | 9½ | Bird | 6½ | Meitner | 5½ |
| Blackburne | 10 | Noa | 9 | Weiss | 6½ | Ware | 4½ |
| Mason | 10 | Wittek | 9 | | | | |

British and American amateurs will be equally pleased to observe that Captain Mackenzie has kept the first place in the score list throughout the first series of matches. He has had strokes of luck, as well as a share of ill-fortune; but, in a tourney of players amongst whom there can hardly be said to be one of second-rate force, his performance must be ranked as one of great brilliancy, fully justifying the high opinion of his powers entertained by his friends in England and America.

The second series of matches was commenced on the 1st inst., and appended is the result of the play down to Saturday last. Dr. Noa retired from the competition after the seventeenth round; and, according to the regulations of the tourney, each of the other competitors score a game against him, precisely as if he had played and lost it:—

| EIGHTEENTH ROUND. | | | | NINETEENTH ROUND. | | | |
|-------------------|----|------------|----|-------------------|----|-----------|----|
| Bird | 0 | Tschigorin | 1 | Bird | 1 | Fleissig | 0 |
| Fleissig | 0 | Englisch | 1 | Blackburne | 1 | Winawer | 0 |
| Meitner | 1 | Noa | 0 | Paulsen | 0 | Englisch | 1 |
| Paulsen | 1 | Schwarz | 0 | Schwarz | 0½ | Wittek | 0½ |
| Steinitz | 0 | Blackburne | 1 | Steinitz | 1 | Noa | 0 |
| Ware | 1 | Weiss | 0 | Tschigorin | 0 | Meitner | 1 |
| Wittek | 0 | Mason | 1 | Ware | 0 | Mason | 1 |
| Winawer | 0½ | Mackenzie | 0½ | Weiss | 0½ | Hruby | 0½ |
| Zukertort | 1 | Hruby | 0 | Zukertort | 0½ | Mackenzie | 0½ |

The score on Saturday, the 3rd inst., on the conclusion of the twentieth round stood as follows:—Mackenzie and Steinitz, 13½; Mason and Winawer, 13; Englisch, 12½; Blackburne, 12; Zukertort, 11½; Hruby, 11; Wittek, 9½; Noa and Schwarz, 9; Meitner, 8½; Paulsen and Weiss, 8; Bird, 7½; Fleissig and Tschigorin, 7; Ware, 6½.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Feb. 23, 1882) of Mr. Henry Charles Newton, late of Rathbone-place, who died on April 7 last, at No. 12, Brunswick-square, was proved on the 22nd ult. by Arthur Henry Newton, the son, Arthur Anderson West, and George Sangster Green, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £125,000. The testator bequeaths £1500 to the Royal Academy of Arts of London, upon trust, to pay the interest annually in one sum, to some person of good repute, but in indigent circumstances, being the widow of a painter in oil or water-colours, a native of Great Britain or Ireland, such widow to be resident in England, Wales, Scotland, or Ireland, to be selected by the President and four senior members of the council of the Academy; and to his wife, Mrs. Ellen Newton, an annuity of £500. Having already given shares to a large amount in Winsor and Newton (Limited) to his son Arthur Henry, to his daughter Mrs. Ellen Carter West, and to her husband, he now bequeaths the remainder of his shares in the said company to his daughters Mrs. Eliza Caroline Rogers, Miss Julia Newton, and Mrs. Caroline Green, and to his son, Charles Carter Newton. There are specific bequests of books and pictures to children, sons-in-law, and grandchildren, and pecuniary legacies to two grandsons, and to certain of the employes of his late firm and also of the present company. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be held upon trust for his six children.

The will (dated March 4, 1871), with two codicils (dated June 28, 1875, and Sept. 5, 1876), of Miss Mercy Elizabeth Terry, late of Odiham, in the county of Southampton, who died on Feb. 9 last, was proved on the 18th ult. by William Brooks and John Terry, the surviving executors, the value of the personal estate being upwards of £91,000. The testatrix gives £1000 to the Church Missionary Society; £100 to the National Benevolent Institution, Bloomsbury-place; certain freehold and leasehold property and £3333 6s. 8d., Consols, to her nephew, Michael Terry; and legacies to relatives, friends, executors, and servants. The residue of her real and personal estate is to be divided between her nieces, Ann Ellen Terry and Augusta Terry, in equal moieties.

The will (dated Nov. 16, 1880) of Mr. William Burr, late of Croft House, Keighley, Yorkshire, solicitor, who died on March 27 last, was proved on the 9th inst. by Henry John Hope, and George Burr, the nephew, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to more than £59,000. Subject to legacies to nephews, nieces, and housekeeper, the testator leaves all his real and personal estate, upon trust, for his daughter, Mrs. Catherine Fanny Hope.

The will (dated Feb. 11, 1875), with a codicil (dated Feb. 12, 1879), of Mr. William Sergeant Roden, J.P., D.L., formerly of Etruria Hall, near Stoke-on-Trent, but late of No. 12, St. Mary's-square, Paddington, who died on April 25 last, was proved on the 19th ult. by Richard Fothergill, and Richard Brown Roden, the brother, the executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £28,000. The testator leaves to his sisters, Emily, Ada, and Alice, £1000 each; to George William Roden, £500; to his executors, £100 each; and all his real estate and the residue of the personalty to his son, William Theodore Roden. The deceased was formerly M.P. for Stoke-upon-Trent.

The will (dated Nov. 17, 1877), with a codicil (dated Aug. 4, 1880), of Mr. George Hammond, Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, who died on April 6 last at 15, Suffolk-street, Pall-mall East, was proved on the 12th ult. by the Right Hon. Edmund, Baron Hammond, the brother and sole executor, the personal estate amounting to over £25,000. The testator bequeaths £2000 to the Warden and scholars of the College of Scholars of Merton, as a small mark of the gratitude he feels for the many benefits he has received from the College; £100 of the legacy is directed to be laid out in the purchase of plate, to be inscribed with his arms, for the use of the College. There are some legacies to nephews and nieces; and the residue of his property is divided between his brother, Lord Hammond, and his sister, Mrs. Margaret Chetwynd Stapleton.

The will (dated June 13, 1881) of Sir John Nodes Dickinson, formerly of No. 5, Marlborough Buildings, Bath, and of No. 33, York-street, Portman-square, but late of No. 93, Piazza di Spagna, Rome, who died on March 16 last, was proved on the 16th ult. by Dame Helen Dickinson, the widow, and Miss Helen Mary Dickinson, the daughter, the executrices, the value of the personal estate exceeding £21,000. The only persons interested under the will, which is confined to the disposal of his personal property, are testator's wife and daughter.

The will (dated May 9, 1881), with a codicil (dated March 17 following), of Mr. William Coles, late of Mount House, Dorking, who died on March 30 last, was proved on the 19th ult. by the Rev. Thomas Sterling Coles, the brother, and the Rev. Richard Edward Coles, the nephew, the executors, the value of the personal estate being over £9000. The testator leaves to his brother George £300; and the residue of his estate and effects, real and personal, upon trust, to pay the income to his sisters, Anna Maria, Sarah Ann, and Mary Caroline, for their lives, with benefit of survivorship, and on the death of the survivor he gives £2000 each to the British and Foreign Bible Society and the Church Missionary Society; £1000 to the Church Pastoral Aid Society; £500 to the London Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews; £300 to the Moravian Society; £200 to the London Society and Domestic Bible Mission; and the ultimate residue to the British and Foreign Bible Society.

The will (dated July 16, 1867) of the Right Hon. John Cadwalader, Baron Erskine, formerly of No. 48, Upper Seymour-street, but late of Ettenham, Torquay, who died on March 28 last, was proved on the 25th ult. by the Right Hon. Mary Louisa Cullen, Dowager Baroness Erskine, the widow and sole executrix, to whom he devises and bequeaths all his real and personal estate.

The will (dated Oct. 8, 1877) of Rosina, Dowager Lady Lytton, late of Glenômera, Upper Sydenham, who died on March 12 last, was proved on the 26th ult. by Miss Louisa Devey, the acting executrix. The testatrix wills and bequeaths to her good and more than valued friends, Louisa Devey and Rose Devey, absolutely all that she may die possessed of, including the manuscript of her autobiography.

Lord Derby laid the foundation-stone of the new county sessions house at Liverpool on the 1st inst.

Lord Lucan returned 15 per cent to his tenants at the half-yearly rent audit recently held at Macclesfield.

In excavating clay on Lord Norrington's estate, near Crowland, the workmen have exposed about three acres of a subterranean forest 10 ft. below the surface. Some of the trees are in an admirable state of preservation, and one gigantic oak measures eighteen yards in length. The trees are in such a condition that the oak can be distinguished from the elm. A kind of fir seems to be most abundant, the wood of which is so hard that the trees can be drawn out of the clay in their entirety.

ADVANCED PHARMACY.

LACTOPEPTINE, AN ABSOLUTE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.

NOT A SECRET REMEDY—FORMULA STATED ON EACH BOTTLE.

ITS GENUINENESS AND PURITY CERTIFIED BY THE HIGHEST CHEMICAL AND MEDICAL AUTHORITY.

The most serious outcome of modern social life is the prevalence of Dyspepsia and Indigestion. No one is altogether free from one or other of the manifold forms in which this scourge attacks the human body, and no dietetic rules can be framed which would insure deliverance from the insidious attacks of this foe. There is no age and no condition of life exempt from its assaults. Its tortures are as certain to get hold of us as that we live. The extended use and adoption of Lactopeptine by the Medical Profession affords indisputable evidence that its therapeutic value has been thoroughly established in cases of Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Impoverished Blood, General Debility, Intestinal and Wasting Diseases of Children, Chronic Diarrhoea, Constipation, Headache, Nausea, and in every description of stomach ailment or disease, and even where all other known remedies have failed and proved ineffectual. One of the chief features of Lactopeptine (and the one which must gain it a preference over all digestive remedies) is, that it precisely represents in composition the natural digestive juices of the stomach, pancreas, and salivary glands, and will therefore readily dissolve all foods.

From "Retrospect of Practical Medicine and Surgery," July, 1877.

"A glance at the formula of Lactopeptine would convince even the most sceptical of the valuable results that must ensue through its administration."

From "The British Medical Journal."

"We have submitted the Lactopeptine to trial, and can confidently recommend it."

From "The London Medical Times and Gazette."

"Where we have had an opportunity of presenting it, its employment has been decidedly satisfactory."

From the "London Medical Press and Circular."

"Such a formula is a desideratum, considering that the preparations of Pepsin now in use have disappointed the expectations of many practitioners."

From the "Physician and Pharmacist."

"We have no hesitation in affirming that Lactopeptine has proved itself to be the most important addition ever made to our Pharmacopœia."

From the "Physician's Monitor."

"We have in this preparation, we believe, the only perfect dyspeptic remedy that can be produced, for it supplies those deficient natural elements that are required to perfectly digest food, and the digestive organs are soon restored to their normal condition."

Professor ATTFIELD, Ph.D., F.R.S., F.I.C., F.C.S.,
PROFESSOR OF PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY TO THE PHARMACEUTICAL
SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN, REPORTS AS FOLLOWS:—

"London, May 3, 1882.

"Lactopeptine having been prescribed for some of my friends, during the past five years—apparently with very satisfactory results—its formula, which is stated on the bottles, and its general characters, have become well known to me. But recently the Manufacturer of this article has asked me to witness its preparation on the large scale, to take samples of its ingredients from large bulks and examine them and also mix them myself, and to prepare Lactopeptine from ingredients made under my own direction; doing all this with the object of certifying that Lactopeptine is what its maker professes it to be, and that its ingredients are in quality as best that can be obtained. This I have done, and I now report that the almost inodorous and tasteless pulverulent substance termed Lactopeptine is a mixture of the three chief agents which enable ourselves and all animals to digest food—that is to say, Lactopeptine is a skilfully-prepared combination

of MEAT-CONVERTING, FAT-CONVERTING, and STARCH-CONVERTING materials, acidified with those small proportions of the acids that are always present in the healthy stomach; all being disseminated in an appropriate vehicle—namely, powdered sugar of milk. The acids used at the factory—lactic and hydrochloric—are the best to be met with, and are perfectly combined to form a permanent preparation; the milk sugar is absolutely pure; the powder known as 'diastase' or starch-digesting (bread, potato, and pastry-digesting) material, as well as the 'pancreatin,' or fat-digesting ingredients, are as good as any I can prepare; while the pepsin is much superior to that ordinarily used in medicine. Indeed, as regards this chief ingredient—pepsin—I have only met with one European or American specimen equal to that made and used by the manufacturer of Lactopeptine. A perfectly parallel series of experiments showed that

Of the many complaints in which Lactopeptine has shown most prompt and decided success none have been more quickly relieved than the various forms of headache, including nervous and sick headache; and it is safe to say, that nine cases out of ten of this distressing complaint are due to inactive or sluggish liver, with constipated bowels. A few doses of Lactopeptine soon restore these organs to their proper functions, and the headache ceases. In the same manner they relieve all forms of biliousness, such as dizziness, nausea, drowsiness, bad taste in the mouth, coated tongue, loss of appetite, pain in the side, sallow skin, &c. A dose taken immediately after eating causes the process of digestion to begin at once, prevents dyspepsia and indigestion, with sour rising of food from the stomach, and relieves the distress caused by too hearty eating.

Every person suffering from Indigestion, Dyspepsia, or any symptom of a "Stomach out of Order" should send for a Pamphlet respecting the positive cure by the use of Lactopeptine, and read the cases and letters from Medical Men in every part of the world, showing results in practice. More than 1000 Doctors, 10,000 Chemists, the entire Medical Press have certified as to the remarkable efficacy of Lactopeptine. It is rational in the theory of its action, and cures all disorders of the Digestive Organs.

Lactopeptine can be obtained of all Chemists, and may also be sent by post to any address on receipt of 4s. 6d. Each Bottle contains forty-eight 10-grain doses. It is agreeable to the taste, and may be taken in either wine or water, after meals.

Copy of Letter signed by leading Chemists and Druggists, throughout the country:—"The undersigned, Wholesale Druggists and Dealers in Medicines, have pleasure in stating that we have sold the Lactopeptine since its introduction, and find it to be an article of increasing sale and reputation."

FOR WANT OF SPACE A FEW ONLY ARE GIVEN.

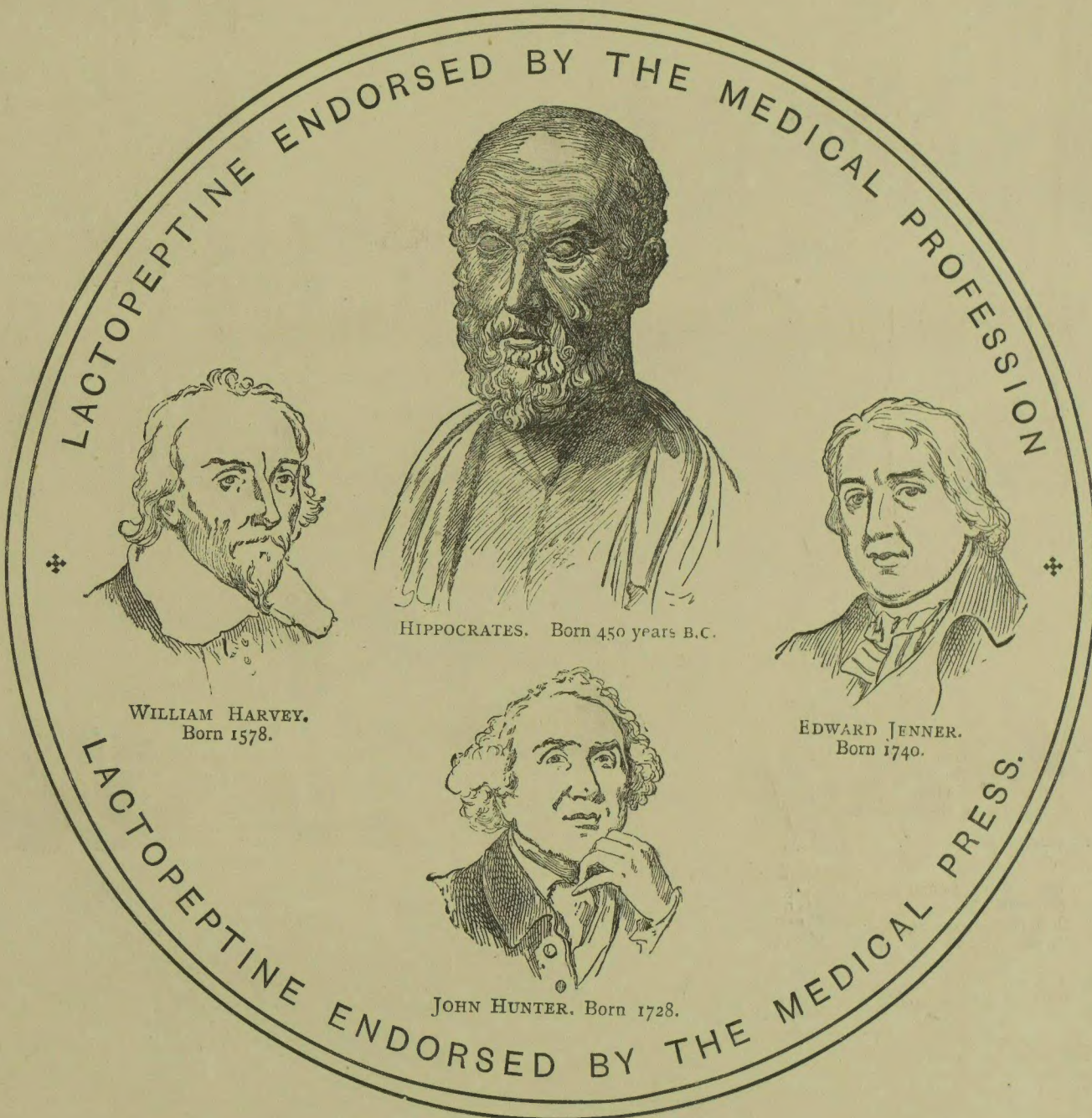
James Wooley, Sons, and Co.; William Mather, Manchester; Goodall, Backhouse, and Co., Hirst, Brook, Hamilton, Long, and Co. (Lim.), Dublin; Anderson and Adams, Dublin; Boileau and Boyd, Dublin; W. Webb, Manager, Apothecaries' Hall, Dublin; W. and R. Hatrick and Co., Glasgow; Brown Brothers and Co., Glasgow; Glasgow Apothecary Company, Glasgow; Glasgow New Apothecary Company, Glasgow; Michael Rogerson and Son, Bradford; Wm. King, Huddersfield; Bradley and Bliss, Reading; Wyleys and Co., Coventry and London; Natl. Smith and Co., Cheltenham; Evans, Gadd, and Co., Exeter; Francis Earle, Hull; Davies and Hughes, Bath; Fredk. Clifton, Derby; W. Procter and Son, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Glaisyer and Kemp, Brighton; Thomas H. Cruise, Southsea; Thomas R. Lester, Cork; John Thompson, Liverpool; Fleeming and Son, Wolverhampton; Jno. Johns and Co., Southampton; Gratlan and Co., Belfast; W. and H. M. Goulding, Cork; Hempstead and Co., St. Leonard's; Clark and Pinkerton, Edinburgh; Raimes and Co., Edinburgh; York, and Liverpool; Jas. Sim and Co., Aberdeen; Wm. Foggett, Thirsk; John McGuffie and Co., Liverpool; Jas. McCormick, Castleberg, Ireland; John Saville, York; Saml. Jas. Coley, Stroud, &c., &c.

We have also the pleasure to refer to any of the London Wholesale Druggists and Medicine Houses, among whom may be mentioned—

Apothecaries' Hall; General Apothecaries' Company; Allen and Hanburys; Ashton and Parsons; J. Bell and Co.; Barron, Harveys, and Co.; Barclay and Sons; Burgoyne and Co.; Baiss Brothers and Co.; Barron, Squire, and Co.; Battley and Watts; Burgess, Willow, and Francis; Curling and Co.; Corbyn and Co.; Davy, Yates, and Routledge; W. Edwards and Son; Evans, Lescher, and Webb; Gabriel and Troke; Gale and Sons; Hodgkinson, Stead, and Treacher; Herrings and Co.; Hodgkinson, Preston, and King; Hearon, Squire, and Francis; Hopkin and Williams; Horner and Sons; C. J. Hewlett and Sons; A. S. Hill and Son; R. Hovenden and Sons; Langton, Edden, Hicks, and Clark; Lynch and Co.; Maw, Son, and Thompson; R. H. Millard and Sons; May, Roberts, and Co.; Newbery and Sons; Sanger and Sons; Savory and Moore; W. Sutton and Co.; J. C. Thompson (Lim.); Wright, Layman, and Umney; C. H. Warner and Co.; &c., &c.

And to the principal Continental, Colonial, and Indian Firms, all of whom supply the genuine Lactopeptine.

Lactopeptine is prepared only by JOHN M. RICHARDS, Manufacturing Chemist, Laboratory, Great Russell-street, London.



any given weight of acidified pepsin alone at first acts somewhat more rapidly than Lactopeptine containing the same weight of the same pepsin. Sooner or later, however, the action of the Lactopeptine overtakes and outstrips that of pepsin alone—due, no doubt, to the meat-digesting, as well as fat-digesting, power of the pancreatin contained in the Lactopeptine. My conclusion is that Lactopeptine is a most valuable digesting agent, and superior to pepsin alone.

JOHN ATTFIELD.

Lactopeptine wholly supersedes the administration of purgatives—salts, cathartic or aerated waters. It reduces the labour required from the stomach; gives it, when weak, the necessary period for repose and recuperation; and enables it to carry out its natural operations without impairing any function. Lactopeptine never fails to bring about the digestion of food in a manner perfectly identical to that obtained under the influence of the natural gastric juices, and enable the process of digestion to be completed without straining the power of the stomach. It also restores the deranged and torpid liver to its normal condition and healthful action; removes and prevents Constipation by securing a natural and regular action of the bowels, and relieves those unpleasant symptoms which attend a diseased or morbid condition of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels.

Lactopeptine is not purgative or relaxing in its effect. Many persons have a wrong idea of this medicine, and suppose it has not had its proper result unless a violent purge and action of the bowels immediately follow a dose. Medicines which violently purge, simply pass out of the system, usually leave the bowels constipated, seldom remove the cause of trouble, or improve the general health.



THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES AT LEICESTER.